The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,937—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1883.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON via Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare via Modane and Paris, will shortly be issued in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, at the following rates:—

First class……………………Rs. 750.
Second class ……………………Rs. 400.

Return Tickets to and from London by the same route:—

AVAILABLE FOR THREE MONTHS.

First class……………………Rs. 1,150.
Second class……………………Rs. 690.

AVAILABLE FOR SIX MONTHS.

First class……………………Rs. 1,250.
Second class……………………Rs. 740.

The journey from Bombay to London by this route occupies 18 days.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.

N B.—The above arrangement will commence as soon as Quarantine is removed at Brindisi.

Bombay, 21st November, 1883.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

FRIDAY.

1883 Date		Steamer	Tons	H. P.	Captain.
L.	21st Dec.	Verona …..	3116	600	G. W. Atkinson
—	28th „	Bokhara….	2932	500	H. Weighell
	1884				
L.	4th Jan.	Nepaul ….	3536	600	H. Wyatt.
—	11th „	Lombardy .	2726	500	W. H. Mudie.
L.	18th „	Kaisar-i-Hind	4023	700	E. G. Stead.
—	25th „	Gwalior…..	2733	500	M. de Horne.
L.	1st Feb.	Pekin…….	3900	600	A. Symons.
—	8th „	Surat……….	3142	530	C. R. Edwards.
L.	15th „	Hydaspes…	2984	500	G. Scrivener.
—	22nd „	Venetia ….	2726	500	A. B. Daniell.
L.	29th „	Brindisi….	3542	550	J. Reeves.
—	7th Mar.	Cathay…..	2983	500	W. M. Robbie.
L.	14th „	Assam……	3038	500	S. F. Cole.
—	21st „	Lombardy..	2726	500	W. H. Mudie.
L.	28th „	Ganges…..	4196	750	W. B. Andrews.
—	4th April	Bokhara….	2932	500	H. Weighell.
L.	11th „	Clyde…….	4124	750	E. M. Edmond.
—	18th „	Surat……..	3142	530	C. R. Edwards.
L.	25th „	Sutlej……	4194	750	A. H. Johnson.
—	2nd May	Gwalior….	2733	500	M. de Horne.
L.	9th „	Thames ….	4101	750	W. D. Anderson.
—	16th „	Cathay…..	2983	500	W. M. Robbie.
L.	23rd „	Rohilla….	3500	700	W. Barratt.
—	27th „	Venetia….	2726	500	A. B. Daniell.

L. Through steamers to London.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others passengers change vessels at Suez.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1883.
ASSAM,…………	3041	500	S. F. Cole	.. 28th Dec.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, November 6, 1883.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S UNITED COMPANIES (UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.			To Marseilles.		
I Class .. R	500	Including wines.	I Class .. R	520	Including wines.
II do.…	340		II do. ….	350	
III do.…	150	With food.	III do. ….	155	With food.

Children under 3 years, free; under 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other first-class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

S. S. SINGAPORE, to sail on or about the 15th Dec. 1883
S. S. RAFFAELE RUBATTINO on Tuesday 1st Jan. 1884
S. S. MANILA, on Friday……………… 1st Feb. „
S. S. CHINA, on Saturday……………… 1st Mar. „

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board, free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo-bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

From Genoa.	I Class	Calais Route.	R 95	Brighton Route	R 80
„	..II do.	do.	.. 70	do.	.. 68
From Naples.	I do.	do.	.. 145	do.	.. 120
„	..II do.	do.	.. 105	do.	.. 93

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Bombay, November 2, 1883.

CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION. REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

THE new first-class steamer CHANDERNAGOR, 2,700 tons register, 450 horse-power, will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 20th December. She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500 including wines.
Children under 3 years, free. Under 10, half fare.

The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows:—

Via Calais and Dover (Mail)……… 1st class £ 7 5 0
Via Dieppe ………1st class „ 5 18 1

Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage ticket.

For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st June, 1883.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
MEDUSA …………	G. Ragusin …..	3,500	550	28th Dec.
				1884.
ORION…………………	G. Mahorcich..	3,500	500	28th Jan.
TITANIA (new)….	G. Marussig….	4,000	600	28th Feb.
PANDORA………	G. Sturli…….	3,500	550	29th Mar.
BERENICE………	P. Crillovich….	3,500	550	29th Apl.
MEDUSA……….	G. Ragusin……	3,500	550	29th May.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI..	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX months at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI…….	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	HP.	To sail.
TITANIA (new)….	G. Marussig…..	4,000	600	27th Dec.
				1884.
PANDORA………	G. Sturli………	3,500	550	28th Jan.
BERENICE…….	P. Crillovich….	3,500	550	28th Feb.
MEDUSA………	G. Ragusin…..	3,500	550	28th Mar.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, Nov 30, 1883.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS. BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following Sailings have been arranged:—

	Tons.	H.P.	1884.
S. S. WISTOW HALL….	2,700	400	3rd January.
S. S. SPEKE HALL …….	2,700	400	12th „
S. S. WERNETH HALL..	4,100	500	To follow.
S. S. MERTON HALL…..	4,100	500	„
S. S. RYDAL HALL…….	2,700	400	„

These fast steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For Plans, Handbooks of Information, and other particulars as to Passage, apply to EDWARD BATES & Co., and KING, KING and Co.

CARGO.

N.B.—Cargo is carried via Liverpool on favourable terms on through Bills of Lading to London, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Ghent, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dunkirk, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

The shipment of packages from up-country by this line is also undertaken.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, December 6, 1883.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MALDA," 1,945 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 19th December, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopaulpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on TUESDAY, 18th December, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on 3rd January, 1884,

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on SATURDAY, 22nd December, 1883, at 10 a.m.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents

Bombay, 14th December, 1883.

NEW "THE IMPERMEABLE" PATENT.

WE guarantee this WATCH to be thoroughly water, and therefore also dust-proof. May be kept going under water for a number of days without its taking the slightest injury. No watch sold unless tried under water for at least 2 days. A few of these Watches may be seen going completely under water at our establishment. The Watch is KEYLESS and in white metal case. Price Rs. 35 cash.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co., Bombay.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been ARRANGED:—S.S. CLAN DRUMMOND, 3,000 tons, 100 A. 1, Commander Beer, WILL SAIL for LIVERPOOL on or about the 15th instant; s. s. CLAN GRANT, 3,600 tons, 100 A 1, Commander Campbell, WILL SAIL for LONDON on or about the 29th inst.

Passage money………………… Rs. 450.

For further particulars, apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 12th December, 1883.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"E. C." GUNPOWDER.

Double the strength of ordinary black Powder, 46 grains full charges for a 12-bore gun.

Cash Rs. 5 per tin.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.

MOROCCO LEATHER.

COURIER OR MONEY BAGS,

WITH the latest improvements in Locks and Straps.

6 Inches………………	Rs. 11-0	Cash
7 „ ………………	„ 12-8	„
8 „ ………………	„ 13-8	„

TREACHER AND Co., Limited.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KEILLER'S DUNDEE MARMALADE.

THIS brand, pronounced to be the finest of all the Preserves made from BITTER ORANGES, like the Jams prepared by this CELEBRATED SCOTCH PRESERVER,

Has preference over all other kinds.

1 lb. tins 6 As., 2 lb. tins 11 As., cash.

Sole Agents for the Presidency,

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MORDAN'S CELEBRATED GOLD AND SILVER PEN AND PENCIL CASES.

Plain, Fluted, Engine-turned, and Engraved; Slide, Spiral, double, and spring mounts; with or without Attachment Ring.

From Rs. 4-8, Silver, to Rs. 100, Gold, Cash.

MORDAN'S GOLD PENS.
Each from Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 14-8, Cash.

MORDAN'S PENCIL LEADS,
In Boxes of 1 Dozen,
At Rs. 1-4 and Rs. 1-8, Cash.

TREACHER AND Co., Limited.

VETERINARY INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES.

Abscess Lancets.
Balling Irons.
Balling Probangs.
Bistouries.
Bleeding Lancets.
Blood Sticks.
Catheters.
Castrating Clams.
Castrating Knives.
Clippers.
Drawing Knives.
Drenching Horns.
Fleams.
Firing Irons.
Gum Lancets.
Hobbles.
Measuring Standards.
Probes.
Rasps.
Scalpels.
Scissors.
Seton Needles.
Singeing Lamps.
Suture Needles.
Syringes.
Scales.

	Rs.	a.
Complete pocket Sets of Instruments, mounted in buffalo-horn handles in folding morocco case ………………	40	0
Veterinary Clyster Syringe and Stomach Pump with pipe for Sheep and Dogs, &c., in mahogany case ………………	36	0
Ditto. ditto. with tobacco fumigator and Horse Catheter, in mahogany case …………	50	0

TREACHER & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYLCULA AND POONA.

MEDICINE CHESTS,

FILLED with the best and most appropriate medicines. Each chest accompanied by a Manual containing full information respecting the administration of the various remedies.

No.	containing				Cash Prices. Rs. a.
SOLID LEATHER.					
No. 1	containing	7	White Stoppered Bottles.	9¼ by 5¼ by 2¼ inches.	27 0
„ 2	„	9		10¼ by 6¼ by 2¼ „ ..	32 0
„ 3	„	10		7¾ by 5¼ by 4¼ „ ..	38 0
„ 4	„	15		10¼ by 6 by 4¾ „ ..	50 0
„ 5	„	19		12 by 7 by 5¼ „ ..	65 0
MAHOGANY.					Rs. a.
No. 6	containing	16	White Stoppered Bottles.	8¾ by 7¾ by 6¼ inches.	55 0
„ 7	„	20		9¼ by 8¼ by 6¾ „ ..	68 0
„ 8	„	20		9¾ by 9 by 6¾ „ ..	75 0
„ 9	„	28		12¼ by 8¼ by 6¾ „ ..	95 0
„ 10	„	14		9¾ by 6¼ by 5¼ „ ..	50 0
„ 11	„	19		12¼ by 8 by 5¼ „ ..	75 0
„ 12	„	21		12 by 8 by 6¼ „ ..	80 0
„ 13	„	23		9 by 7¼ by 11 „ ..	90 0
„ 14	„	27		14¼ by 12¼ by 8 „ ..	120 0
DEAL GRAINED OAK.					Rs. a.
No. 15	containing	64	Green Stoppered Bottles.	16¾ by 12¼ by 10¼ inches.	100 0
„ 16	„	34		18¼ by 10 by 11 „ ..	90 0
POLISHED OAK.					Rs. a.
No. 17	containing	26	Green Stoppered Bottles.	12½ by 8 by 9¼ inches.	70 0
„ 18	„	21		13 by 10 by 9 „ ..	65 0
„ 19	„	21		12¼ by 9¼ by 7 „ ..	54 0
JAPANNED TIN.					Rs. a.
No. 20	containing	9	White Stoppered Bottles.	10¼ by 6¼ by 2¼ inches.	36 0

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BEST ENGLISH PRINTS,

LARGE ASSORTMENT, NEW PATTERNS,
6 annas per yard.
PATTERNS POST-FREE.

WATSON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

CHRISTMAS, 1883.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,

In reminding Constituents of the approach of another Season of

"FESTIVITY AND GOOD-WILL,"

HAVE the pleasure to announce that their supplies, specially imported by Mail-steamers, are larger and more varied than ever, and of the same superior character which has distinguished them for many years and led to their being so liberally appreciated.

THE COMPANY'S PURVEYING DEPARTMENTS

Afford choice and fresh Supplies of Excellent Preserved

Bacon,
Bath Chops,
Biscuits,
Butter,
Cheese,
Chocolates,
Cocoas,
Coffees,
Condiments,
Dessert Fruits,
Flavours,
Fish,
Fresh Meats,
Game,
Hams,
Herbs,
Jams,
Jellies,
Marmalades,
Mince Meat,
Pates,
Pickles,
Pies,
Plum Pudding,
Potted Meats,
Sauces,
Sausages,
Soups,
Sugars,
Tart Fruits,
Teas,
Tongues, and
Vegetables.

FOR THE DESSERT TABLE,

THE NEW SEASON'S CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.

Apricots,
Greengages,
Cherries,
Green Chinois,
Gold Chinois,
Strawberries,
Mirabelles,
White Pears,
Pink Pears,

in cases of about 7 lbs., or by the lb.

Assortments of the above in boxes at from Annas 10 to Re. 1-12.

Brandy Fruits,
Candied Peels,
China Preserves,
Butter, Scotch,
Chocolates,
Figs,
French Plums,
Liqueur Comfits,
Nougat,
Noyeau Fruits,
Peel Chips,
Peel Chips & Rings,
Strawberries,
Toffee,

And a variety of other requisites of the choicest quality.

Holly, Mistletoe, Figs, Carlsbad Wafers, Grapes, Filberts, Brazils, and Kent Cob Nuts.

ELEGANTLY DECORATED COSSAQUES,

in a hundred different varieties and prices.

BONBON CRACKERS, FANCY FRENCH CHOCOLATES AND ORNAMENTAL SWEETS IN BOXES.

THE WINE DEPARTMENT

Affords a variety of price and kind offered by no other House in India.

SHERRIES—Yellow Seal, Pale Dinner, Vino de Pasto, Old Dry, Golden Manzanilla, and Amontillado—from Rs. 16-0 to Rs. 38-0 per dozen.

PORTS—White Seal, Fine Old, and Superior Old—from Rs. 18-0 to Rs. 33-0 per dozen.

CHAMPAGNES—Saumur, Perrier Jouet's, Giesler's "for India" and Heidsieck's Dry Monopole—from Rs. 27-0 to Rs. 110-0 per dozen,

CLARETS—Bordeaux, St. Julien Medoc, Petit Medoc, Superior Medoc, Chateau La Grange, Chateau La Rose, and Chateau Margaux—from Rs. 10-0 to Rs. 32-0 per dozen.

SAUTERNES—Barsac, Sauterne, and Haut Sauterne—from Rs. 17-0 to Rs. 30-0 per dozen.

BURGUNDIES—Chablis, Beaune, Macon, Pommard, Chambertin, and Sparkling Burgundy—from Rs. 17-0 to Rs. 38-0 per dozen.

HOCKS—Laubenheim, Geisenheim, Steinwein, Hockheim, Nierstein, Liebfraumilch, Johannisberg, and Sparkling Ehrenbreitstein—from Rs. 17-0 to Rs. 42-0 per dozen.

SPARKLING MOSELLES—Fine, Superior and Finest Nonpareil—from Rs. 30-0 to Rs. 41-0 per dozen.

BRANDIES—Pale Cognac, Old Pale Cognac, Fine Old Pale Cognac (*Treacher's celebrated Heart Labelled*), Hennessy's, Exshaw's and Denis Mounie's—from Rs. 25-0 to Rs. 54-0 per dozen.

WHISKIES—Treacher's Irish, Treacher's Scotch "Glenlivet," Crabbie's and Kinahan's—from Rs. 20-0 to Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

GINS, BITTERS, LIQUEURS, BEERS AND STOUT, &c.

THE FANCY STOCK DEPARTMENTS

Afford the largest choice in India

OF

HANDSOME PRESENTS

For Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children,

IN LEATHER & VELVET GOODS, PLUSH, ORMOLU & ALGERIAN MARBLE, &c.

CONSISTING OF

Agh Dans.
Albums.
Algerian Marble and Ormolu Photo. Frames.
Army and Navy Cups.
Ash Trays.
British Oak Ware.
Bag Purses.
Binocular, Field, Marine and Opera Glasses.
Blotting Books and Cases.
Bouquet Holders.
Cabinet Photo. Frames.
Card Trays and Cases.
Carriage Clocks.
Carte de Visite Frames.
Cash Boxes.
Caskets.
Chatelaines.
Church Services.
Cigar, Cheroot and Cigarette Cases.
Cigar Holders.
Cigar Lamps.
Cotton Boxes.
Courier Bags.
Crockeryware.
Despatch Boxes.
Dessert Sets.
Doulton, Worcester and Majolica Ware.
Diamond Jewellery.
Dress Holders.
Dressing Bags.
Dressing Cases and Bags.
Electro-Plated Ware.
Electro-Plated Cups & Mugs.
Electro-Plated Christening Presents.
Envelope Cases.
Fancy Tobacco Boxes.
Fan Holders.
Fans.
Fitted Gladstone Bags.
Flower Vases.
Gentlemen's Travelling Companions.
Glassware.
Glove and Handkerchief Boxes.
Glove Stretchers.
Gold Jewellery.
Gold Pencil Cases.
Graphoscopes.
Hand Mirrors.
Housewives.
Hymn Books.
Ice Buckets.
Inkstands.
Jewel Cases.
Jewellery.
Ladies' Companions.
Ladies' Bags.
Ladies' Etuie.
Lamps.
Lawn-tennis Sets.
Letter and Bill Cases.
Liquor Frames.
Meerschaum Pipes.
Memo. Books and Letter Cases.
Memo. Books with Limp Covers.
Muffineers.
"My Books."
Necessaires, Etuie, &c.
Official Expanding Letter Cases.
Official Writing and Letter Cases.
Ormolu Inkstands.
Paper-Weights.
Pen Trays.
Perfume Cases.
Photograph Frames.
Pin Cushions.
Pocket Books.
Porcelain Vases.
Purses.
Riding Whips.
Scrap Books.
Scissors, sets of
Silver Cups and Mugs.
Silver Christening Presents.
Silver Forks and Spoons.
Silver and Gold Thimbles.
Silver Jewellery.
Silver Pencil Cases.
Silver Snuff Boxes.
Smelling Bottles.
Smokers' Companions.
Solid Silver Ware.
Sovereign (£) Boxes.
Spirit Flasks.
Stamp Boxes.
String Boxes.
Suites of Plate.
Table Cutlery.
Telescopes.
Time-Pieces.
Travelling Bags.
Trinket Caskets.
Wallet Pocket Books.
Watch Stands.
Work Bags, Boxes and Baskets.
Writing Desks and Cases.

And other articles in

JEWELLERY AND ELECTRO-PLATE

too numerous to detail.

Illustrated Price Lists free on Application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

C. MARCKS & CO.,

1, East Street, POONA. | JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, &c. &c. &c. | 43, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

IN thanking their Constituents and the Public in general for the liberal patronage accorded to them during the past year, beg to invite attention to the LATEST NOVELTIES JUST RECEIVED for the XMAS SEASON.

Visitors to our Show Rooms have invariably been struck with the brilliant display of jewellery, etc., and it has been admitted that ours is the largest and finest Show in India. The Prices bear favourable comparison with those of other Houses.

The following New Goods are now on view:—

Cheap and High Class Watches.
Gold and Silver Chains.
Wedding and Keeper or Guard Rings.
Signet and Belcher Rings.
Mizpah and Snake Rings.
Studs, Scarf Rings and Pins.
Bracelets and Brooches.
Travelling and Drawing-room Clocks.
Lockets, Pendants and Crosses.
Charms, Earring and Thimbles.
Diamond and Pearl Ear-studs.
Demi Suits and Full Suits.
Engagement Rings of every combination of gems.
Silver and Platedware, Musical Boxes, &c. &c. &c.

And an immense number of other articles impossible to enumerate.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,

1, East-street,
POONA.

43, Esplanade-road,
BOMBAY

'XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS FOR HOME AND INDIA.

CHOICEST INDIAN TEAS.

NO other presents will be more highly appreciated by friends and relatives in Europe and India during the ensuing 'Xmas Season and on New Year's day than tidy small parcels of the well-known INDIAN TEAS of MORTON, MAJU & Co. (from Holta and Col. Hawes' Gardens). Our patrons are requested to send their orders to be registered for parcels of any size. Price Lists on application.

MORTON, MAJU AND CO.,
22, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WHOLE CHEESES	STILTON'S	QUARTER CHEESES
in jars,		in jars,
in prime	STILTON'S	most convenient
condition,		for
Re. 1-4 per lb.,	STILTON'S	small consumers.
12 to 15 lbs.		Rs. 5
in weight.	STILTON'S	per jar.

B. PHILLIPS & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
POONA & BOMBAY.

CHRISTMAS, 1883.

UNQUESTIONABLY the grandest Display of CHRISTMAS PRESENTS and NEW YEAR'S GIFTS ever shown in Bombay, are now on view at

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED.

Our motto. S. P. Q. R. has been strictly adhered to in marking off these Goods, and intending Purchasers of Articles for Presentation should visit us before buying elsewhere.

We have also opened up an Assortment of other Goods, including the following:—Silks and Satins in all Shades and Designs, Flowers, Lubin and Pinaud's Perfumery, Bridal Veils, Furniture Fringe, Velour's Japonais, French Satins, Ribbons of all widths and shades, a large Consignment of Robes mi-Confectionees assorted.

We would invite special attention to our Boot and Shoe Department, where fresh stock has just been added, and where the Public may rely on having a good article at the smallest possible rate of profit.

JEWELLERY! JEWELLERY!! JEWELLERY!!!

A special Consignment consisting of Diamond, Ruby, Emerald, Sapphire, and other Precious Stones, all set in the most fashionable style.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED.

RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS.

BYCULLA IRON-WORKS AND METAL-MART
BOMBAY.

CORRESPONDING FIRM, CRUDDAS AND HEWETT, LONDON.

THE FOLLOWING MACHINERY AND STORES AVAILABLE FROM STOCK:—

10 and 12-H. P. Clayton and Shuttleworth Portable Engines.
12, 16, and 20-H. P. Shanks's Caledonian Horizontal Engines.
20-H. P. Shanks's Cornish Boilers.
8 and 10-H. P. Shanks's Vertical Engines and Boilers.
12 and 22 cwts. Shanks's Steam Hoists.
4, 6, 7, and 8 inch Gwynne's Invincible Centrifugal Pumps, with wrought-iron Piping.
Lift and Force, and Contractor's Hand-Pumps.
Pulsometers.
Hand Fire-engines.
Radial, Double and Single geared, and Bench Drilling Machines.
Lathes and other Tools.
Portable and Fixed Mortar Mills.
Engineer's and Contractor's Plant of all kinds.
Bar Plate, Angle, and Tee Iron of guaranteed quality.
GALVANISED CORRUGATED IRON OF SUPERIOR BRANDS.
Rolled Iron Beams of a great variety of sections, imported to special order.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES SUBMITTED FOR IRON ROOFING, MARKETS AND OTHER BUILDINGS, GIRDERS, BRIDGES, &c.

RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE .... FRAMJEE C. MEHTA.
MANAGER .... DENBIGH NEWTON.
LEADER OF ORCHESTRA .. C. BRIGGS.

TO-NIGHT ! !
GRAND PRODUCTION
OF THE
GREAT MORAL AND RELIGIOUS DRAMA,
"UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,"
IN FOUR ACTS BY
THE AUSTRALIAN FROLIQUES
and a specially organised
FULL DRAMATIC COMPANY.

MR. R. LEWIS AS UNCLE TOM,
MR. DENBIGH NEWTON AS SIMON LEGREE,
MR. J. ARNOLD AS GEORGE HARRIS,
MR. G. MOODIE AS TOPSY,
AND
MISS ALICE BALMONT AS ELIZA.
&c., &c., &c.

New Properties, New Scenery, New Dresses.
Full Chorus and Accessories.
Plantation and Jubilee Songs, Dances, &c.

NOTE.—This drama has been patronised by all the Clergy throughout England, America, and Australia and has been pronounced the most moral and instructive drama ever performed ! ! !

Reserved seats can be obtained at Messrs.
SOUNDY & Co.
USUAL PRICES.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP which has for some time past been carried on by me, the undersigned, with MADHOWJEE MEGHJEE and SOONDERJEE NATHOO under the name and firm of SOONDERJEE DEWJEE, at Bombay and elsewhere, was this day DISSOLVED by MUTUAL CONSENT, and in future the business will be carried on by me under the name and firm of DEWJEE LUDHA and COMPANY. All persons having any claim against the said firm of SOONDERJEE DEWJEE are hereby required to make the same known to me in writing at No. 33, Vudachee Gady, within one week from the date hereof, otherwise I will not be responsible for same.—Dated this 14th day of December 1883.

જોશી દેવજી લાધા.
JOSI DEWJEE LADHA.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY CO.

THE Agent is prepared to receive TENDERS for PAINTING and DECORATING the IRON ROOFS of the New Bombay Terminus.

Specifications and Conditions of Contract may be seen on application at the Chief Engineer's Office on and after Monday, the 17th instant, where also forms of tender may be obtained.

Tenders on these forms only endorsed "Tender for painting and decorating iron roofs of the new Bombay Terminus" addressed to the Agent, G. I. P. Railway Company, will be received at his office up to 1 p.m. (gun fire) on SATURDAY, the 5th January next.

No notice will be taken of any tender unless it is accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 in cash or Government Paper as a guarantee of the good faith of the tenderer.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

WILSON BELL,
Chief Engineer.
Chief Engineer's Office, Bombay, 14th December, 1883.

SPONGES.

BEST Honeycomb Bath Sponges, Finest Turkey Cup Sponges.

From As. 8 to Rs. 9 per piece.

A large assortment of the above is selected by a well known House of London for the Undersigned.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CHOICE DINDIGUL CHEROOTS,

SPECIALLY prepared for the Undersigned, from choice well-matured TOBACCO, will be compared favourably with any other brand of its kind in respect of prices and quality. A Trial Order is solicited.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW CROP.
SID-BAREE ESTATE.
KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.
Sold in original packets.

Mixed Tea, ½ lb. packet	Ans.	7
Do. 1 lb. do.	Ans.	12
Pekoe Mixture, ½ lb. packet	Ans.	10
Do. do. 1 lb. do.	Re.	1-2
Orange Pekoe, ½ lb. do.	Ans.	14
Do. do. 1 lb. do.	Re.	1-8

THE above TEAS are unadulterated, of excellent quality, and of agreeable aroma and taste, appreciated by all who use them. A Trial Order is solicited by

COOPER, MADON & Co., LD.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
Bombay and Poona.

SPARKLING
VIN-VITÆ.
REFRESHING,
INVIGORATING,
EXHILARATING,
DELICIOUS,
NON-ALCOHOLIC
PHOSPHATED BEVERAGE.

Per dozen, Rs. 2; per case of two dozen, Rs. 4-8.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COUGH, COLD, ASTHMA.
USE
MADON'S
VEGETABLE,
RELIABLE,
PLEASANT,
NEVER-FAILING
PULMONIC BALM.

TESTIMONIALS:—
"Your Balm works wonders."
"A few doses, and the child was much better."
"Found it most efficacious."
"Invaluable remedy for affections of the Lungs."
"Thanks; no repetition of attacks."
&c., &c., &c.,

To be had at
COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LATEST ARRIVAL OF
JAPANESE AND CHINESE CURIOSITIES.

ABOUT 1,00,000 ARTICLES TO SELECT FROM
VASES FROM 3 INCHES TO 4 FEET.

Price, from 4 annas to Rs. 500.

BRONZE, Enamelled Ware, Inlaid work, Japanese Screens, real, old and RARE SATSUMA, and Konga Droll Figures, and innumerable other articles never before seen in Bombay.

SOME OF THE ARTICLES ARE
OVER 200 YEARS OLD.
INSPECTION RESPECTFULLY INVITED.

IBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
No. 12, MEADOW STREET,
Next to P. VUCCINO & Co.

BECOME A DEAD SHOT
BY USING
THE "GEM" PATENT AIR-GUNS.
AA
B

THE newest, cheapest, and most perfect Air-Guns in the market; and excellent weapons for practice and entertainment in halls, gardens, fields, &c., &c.

At from 25 to 30 yards they give most precise and powerful shots which even at these distances are capable of piercing ¼ in. to ½ in. deal boards, and therefore are quite strong enough to kill birds, rabbits, &c.

Both darts and balls can be used, and as neither caps or cartridges are required with the "Gem," the shot is unaccompanied by any noise, report, or recoil; and no cleaning is required afterwards. There is no fear of explosion or any other danger.

One thousand shots can be projected from these Guns at a cost of about Rs. 2 to Rs. 3; therefore considering the expense for cartridges, &c., required for other Guns it is evident that the "Gun" repaysl itself in a very short time. The Guns are wel finished and proved before leaving the manufactory; stocks are nicely varnished and polished locks, &c., nickled and barrels blued, complete with 12 darts, 200 balls, and 1 pincer (for extracting darts from wood targets)—Rs. 35.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FUN WITH INSTRUCTION RARE IN BOMBAY.
GRAND INDIAN CIRCUS.
LARGEST TROUPE OF TRAINED HORSES, DOGS AND MONKIES.
EVERY EVENING.

GRAND SATURDAY AFTERNOON
SPECIAL PERFORMANCE
FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE
FOR NATIVE FAMILIES.
Reserved Seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

CHUBB'S
NEW PATENT QUEEN PADLOCKS.
Size 2½ inches diameter, fitted with two Flat Keys Nickled.

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART, BOMBAY,
A few paces from the *Times of India* buildings.

THE BOMBAY, BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER-BOOKS of the Corporation will be CLOSED from 13th to 26th instant, both days inclusive, and that the DIVIDEND will be PAYABLE on and after the 21st December, 1883.

By order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.
Bombay, 12th December, 1883.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS.

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company, at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

XMAS. GIFTS.—A SEWING MACHINE is about the best and most useful article that can be presented as a gift, being always useful and never forgotten. A choice collection at H. A. GEYER and Co., No. 7, Hornby-row, Fort.

SHORTHAND.—WANTED, a YOUNG MAN who writes Shorthand and who has a good knowledge of English. Apply to "J.," office of this paper

MAHABLESHWUR READY LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGA DAWKS for Mahableshwar ready laid, at very moderate rates. Perosliaw Burjorjee, Proprietor, Poona.

'XMAS, WEDDING and BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.—Diamond Rings, Gold and Silver Watch-guards, Plush Bags, Dressing Cases, Companions, &c., &c.—BARTON & CO., Ld., Chemists, Druggists, and General Merchants.

CRAWFORD'S WHISKY.—Fresh supply has arrived.—FINLAY, MUIR & Co.

MRS. PRYER has a Large Stock of new and fashionable Ladies' and Children's Millinery, Fans, Flowers, Feathers, Gloves, Mittens, &c. Meadow-street.

CANVAS FOR SALE.—Messrs. David Corsar & Sons Arbroath, soiled Navy Canvas of various quality, at ARDASEER BURJORJEE and Co., Armenian Lane.

SATIN SHOES, in Black, White, Cream, and Cardinal. Black and White Satin Boots.—Mrs. LAKE, 7, Church Gate-street, Fort, Bombay.

FANCY CHENILLE SILK NET for BALL DRESSES. Black and White beaded Net. Ball Dresses elegantly made.—Mrs. LAKE, Milliner and Dressmaker, Fort, Bombay.

FOR THE VOYAGE HOME.—Soiled Linen Bags, Trunks, Portmanteaus, Gladstone Bags, Travelling Folding Chairs, Raisais, Rugs, Pillows, &c.—Y. A. LAKA and Co., Hummum Street.

XMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS, Fancy Baskets, Mechanical Toys and Dolls in great variety, Crackers, Bonbon in large assortment.—MORENAS and Co.

GENT'S Patent Leather Evening Court Shoes, Silk lined and highly finished in style and quality. Cash Rs. 12, credit Rs. 13.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Limited.

FRESH SELECTION of X'MAS CARDS from well-known makers, Marcus Ward, De La Rue, Letts and Son, just opened.—PESTONJEE SORABJEE and Co.

NOVELTIES in Musical Chairs, Albums, Ladies' Plush Bags and Work Boxes. Parasols and Silk Umbrellas.—PESTONJEE SORABJEE and Co.

PARIS SWEETS, Pistaches and varied Almonds, Fancy Bonbons, China Chestnuts, China Peas and Preserves.—PESTONJEE SORABJEE and Co.

MECHANICAL TOYS, Steam Toys, Rocking Horses and Perambulators, and a Novel Collection of X'mas Presents.—PESTONJEE SORABJEE and Co., No. 33, Meadow-street.

OYSTERS.—Apollo Bunder. The undersigned beg to inform the Public that the Oyster season has now fairly commenced.—GREEN AND READ, Dining Rooms, Apollo Bunder.

WANTED an EXPERIENCED CORRESPONDENCE CLERK; must write a good hand and be quick at figures. Apply personally with copies of testimonials to TREACHER and Co. (Ld.), Byculla.

COLOURED FEATHER AIGRETTES, Ostrich Plumes, Ostrich Fips. Coloured wings with flowers, large spotted Chenille Tulle for veils. Cream Laces from 2 annas a yard.—Mrs. JACOB HUNT, Church Gate-street.

LADIES' SWEDE KID GLOVES, in all shades of Fan, ditto in Black and White, Gent's White Kid Gloves, single and double buttoned; Gent's silk and satin Ties.—Mrs. JACOB HUNT, Church Gate-street.

FOR SALE, a bran new COTTAGE PIANO, full compass, large size, rich toned. J. R., care of this paper.

CIGAR and CIGARETTE CASES in great variety, just to hand from the first makers of Paris and Vienna. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

TRICYCLE, FOR SALE, in good condition. Height 50 inch. Price Rs. 150. Price in England, when new, £19. For particulars, apply to C. E., care of this paper.

WEDDING and Birth-day presents. An inspection is invited, of the magnificent stock of Silver and Electro-plated goods in new designs.—Fernandes and Co., Chemists.

ART POTTERY, suited for PRESENTS. Address to Mr. Atmaram Vithul, Head Clerk Pottery Works, Sir J. J. School of Art, Esplanade, Bombay.

NEW ARRIVALS.—Gent's Linen Collars, Cuffs, Scarfs, Neckties, Braces, Shooting-hats, Helmets, Fell Hats in all shapes and qualities. John Mahomed & Co. 16, Meadow-st.

J. COCKBURN and CAMPBELL'S EDINBURGH WHISKY, Rs. 26 per dozen. Apply EWART, LATHAM and Co., 3, Church Lane.

BASS'S Champagne Ale, bull-dog brand bottled by R. Porter and Co., first prize at Melbourne Intl. Exhibition. In cases 4 doz. quarts Rs. 5-6 per doz; 6 dozen pints Rs. 3-6 per doz. Apply EWART, LATHAM & Co.

RUINART'S Champagne, green seal, established 1791. Magnums, Rs. 98 per doz.; quarts, Rs. 50 perdoz.; pints, Rs. 26 per doz. Apply Ewart, Latham & Co.

WANTED, a DRAFTSMAN able to trace well and quickly and to draw from sketches; also to take out quantities. Salary Rs. 80 to Rs. 100. Apply to J. G. H. C., care of this paper.

A BARGAIN! Owner leaving India! A complete turnout VICTORIA (almost new) and a pair of bay Arab GALLOWAYS, quite young, with double and single harness. J. R., care of this paper.

HIGH FLASHING KEROSINE-OIL, "Snowflake" brand, 150° test, price Rs. 5 per case with patent high screw tops. A small consignment recently arrived. Apply GODOWNKEEPER, Messrs. WALLACE & Co.

CARRIAGES of all descriptions built to order under European Supervision; estimates and drawings on application. Repairs of Carriages promptly executed, and with superior finish.—DEVARENNES & Co., Gowalia Tank-road.

FIVE hundred thousand pounds was paid last year under STANDARD LIFE Policies in respect of DEATH claims. The accumulated Fund amounts to Six Millions Sterling invested only in unexceptionable Securities, and the Revenue is £800,000 per annum.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-3.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PEARSE'S TASTEFULLY ORNAMENTED CHRISTMAS CAKES are now on view at 22, Apollo-street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE RIGBY HOUSE TO BE LET on Nepean Sea-road, Malabar Hill, lately in the occupation of Major Sparks. Rent very moderate. For particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
9, Hornby Row, Fort. House Agent.

WANTED a well furnished BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, Cumballa or Breach, for three months, from 1st January, 1884. The Ridge preferred. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
9, Hornby Row, Fort. House Agent.

A GENTLEMAN proceeding Home from about March next wishes to LET HIS HOUSE, furnished, on Malabar Hill, for about a year and-a-half. It is one of the best Bungalows and furnished by Mr. Wimbridge, Proprietor of the East Indian Art Manufacturing Co., the BEST Cabinet-maker in Bombay. Rent moderate. For further particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
9, Hornby Row, Fort. House Agent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

SALE OF ENGLISH COAL.

On WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Malet Bunder at 3 p.m., by order of Messrs. Bhowanjee Shunker & Co. and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas,

50 tons steam coal.
25 per cent. require at the time of sale.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.
Bombay, 15th December, 1883.

NOTICES.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Chamber of Commerce will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 3-30 p.m., at the offices of the Chamber, to receive the report of the outgoing Committee, and to discuss any other questions that may be brought forward.

By order of the Committee,
J. GORDON,
Secretary.
Bombay Chamber of Commerce, December 11, 1883.

THE BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half year ending 9th September, 1883, of Re. 1 per share has been declared, and made payable on and after the 15th December, 1883; to shareholders whose names were on the Company's register on the 1st December, 1883.

Shareholders are requested to produce their share certificates when applying for Dividend, and those residing in the Mofussil are desired to send their share certificates to some constituted Agent in Bombay to collect their Dividend for them.

By order,
BENN, ASHLEY & CO.,
Secretaries and Agents.

NOTICE.—No. 5,694.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Director of the Indian Marine, up to noon on MONDAY, the 7th January, 1884, for the supply for one year by contract of ARTICLES of PROVISIONS for the use of the Indian Government vessels at Bombay.

2. Tenders will not be received after the hour named, and each Tender before being opened must be accompanied by a receipt from the Bank of Bombay for the amount required to be deposited.

3. Tender forms can be had at this office, and should be superscribed, "Tender for the supply of articles of Provisions for the use of Indian Government vessels at Bombay."

J. HEXT, Captain, R. N.,
Director of the Indian Marine.
I. G. Dockyard, Bombay, 16th Nov. 1883.

THE SHOLAPOOR SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Sholapoor Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, will be held at the registered Office of the Company No. 2, Church Lane, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 15th day of December, inst. at 3 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of considering the subject of the extension of the said Mill and passing the following special resolution:—

"That this meeting sanctions the extension of the Sholapoor Mill by adding so many Spindles and Looms (not exceeding 10,000 spindles and 100 Looms) as the Directors may consider advisable, and that the Directors be and they are hereby authorised to make such increase accordingly, and for that purpose to make all such additions and alterations in the mill building and premises at Sholapoor as may be necessary or expedient."

By Order of the Board,
MORARJEE GOCULDAS & Co.,
Bombay, Dec. 7, 1883. Agents.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 p.m. (gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, TENDERS for the PURCHASE of any quantity of the following materials, viz:—

About 1,030 tons of best BESSEMER STEEL AXLES and about 500 tons of OLD IRON FISHPLATES.

The material is lying at Wari-bunder, and Locomotive Depot, Parel, where it can be seen on application.

Offers must specify the quantity required of each, and the rate per ton weighed over at Wari-bunder.

Delivery will be made by the Company into barges to be provided and placed by the Purchaser alongside the Bunder or Wharf.

The offers must specify the time within which delivery will be taken of the whole quantity tendered for, and the person whose Tender is accepted will be required to pay to the Company the price of each lot before delivery, from time to time, but the whole quantity must be paid for within the time specified as above in the Tender.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parell, 11th December, 1883.

TEMPLE BAR.
GRAND CAFE AND RESTAURANT.
BILLIARDS!!!
The Billard Room is the most spacious and best provided in Bombay.
BREAKFASTS.
SUPPERS. TIFFINS. SUPPERS.
DINNERS.
Refreshments ready at all hours.
WINES, BEERS and SPIRITS, of the very best brands only, kept in stock.
WHISKIES of all the favorite blends.
The coolest and pleasantest resort in Bombay.
EDMUND FUCHS,
Manager

NOTICE.
FROM THE DIRECTOR of the INDIAN MARINE.
No. 5693 of 1883-84.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Director of the Indian Marine, Bombay, up to noon of the 4th January 1884 for the supply by Contract of TONNAGE and LABOUR for LANDING, SHIPPING and TRANSPORTING COAL, COKE and STORES at Bombay for one year, from 1st April 1884 to 31st March 1885, or until the date of sanction by Government of new Contract for the year 1885-86.

2. Persons desirous of undertaking the Contract can obtain on application at the office of the Marine Storekeeper, printed form of Tender and Schedule, and any other information they may require connected with the Contract and the conditions the Tenderers must abide by to prevent their tender being treated as *informal*.

3. Tenders to be superscribed, "Tenders for the supply of Tonnage and Labour."

4. Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

5. Each Tender before being opened must be accompanied by a receipt from the Bank of Bombay for Rs. 2,000 (two thousand) required as deposit.

6. No reason will be assigned by Government for rejection of any tender.

J. HEXT, Captain, R. N.,
Director of the Indian Marine.
I. G. Dockyard, Bombay, 16th Nov. 1883.

NOTICE.

OFFERS in writing will be received by the undersigned up to 1 o'clock p.m., gun-fire, on SATURDAY, 15th December, 1883, for the PURCHASE of the steam vessel "TRUSTY" now lying in Bombay harbour.

The dimensions of the vessel are as follows:—

	Ft.	Ins.
Length	59	6
Breadth	11	3
Depth	6	10

And her capacity is 36·54 tons registered, she is fitted with Cooper's Patent 3 cylinder compound non-condensing screw Engines, of 20 H. P. nominal, with Patent vertical boiler and propeller, and was built in the Government Dockyard, of Malabar teak, in the year 1879, she is copper sheathed and copper fastened.

Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of at least 25 per cent. of the sum offered, and the balance must be paid within 48 hours of acceptance of the Tender by the Port Trustees, and before delivery is taken.

No reason will be assigned for the non-acceptance of any offer.

HENRY MORLAND, late I. N., Captain,
Port Officer,
Port Office, Bombay, 30th November, 1883.

NOTICE.
FROM THE DIRECTOR of the INDIAN MARINE.
No. 5692 of 1883-84

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Director of the Indian Marine, Bombay, up to 12 noon of the 3rd January 1884 for the supply by Contract of "MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES" for one year from 1st April 1884 to 31st March 1885, or until the date of sanction by Government of new Contracts for the year 1885-86.

2. Printed form of Tender and Schedules of the articles to be supplied can be obtained at the office of the Marine Storekeeper. No Tender in any other form will be accepted. Tenderers must distinctly understand that any alteration or erasure in figures, &c., once entered in the three last columns of the Schedules, viz:—"Tendered rates," "Per" and "Amount at the tendered rates" or omission of totals will render the tender *informal* and lead to its rejection.

3. Tenders to be superscribed, "Tender for the supply of Miscellaneous articles."

4. Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

5. Parties may tender for one, or as many complete classes as they please, but not for a portion of a class.

6. Parties must show in the Schedules the rates, &c., at which they tender to supply, each and every article comprised in one or as many complete classes as they intend to tender for.

7. Each tender before being opened must be accompanied by a receipt from the Bank of Bombay for the amount required to be deposited as shown in the schedules.

8. Each Tenderer must be prepared to supply all articles equal to the samples produced by the Marine Storekeeper of this yard, which are sealed and kept in his office for their inspection, and to abide by the conditions specified in the form of Tender.

9. No reason will be assigned by Government for rejection of any tender.

10. Persons desirous of undertaking the Contract can obtain at the office of the Marine Storekeeper any further information they may require in connection with the Contract.

J. HEXT, Captain, R. N.,
Director of the Indian Marine.
I. G. Dockyard, Bombay, 10th Nov. 1883.

NOTICES.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
FORT, BOMBAY,
WILL BE SHORTLY OPENED.

THE large and commodious building formerly known as the High Court, has been secured by the undersigned for the above Hotel. Each bed-room has a SEPARATE BATH-ROOM, and there will be ninety large and well ventilated bed-rooms. It is most centrally situated, close to the Bunders, Railway stations, Public and Mercantile offices, Banks, &c., and commands a magnificent view of the harbour. A well kept garden in rear of the Hotel is open to visitors.

JEEVANJEE AND CO.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
COTTON WASTE.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of COTTON WASTE in three qualities required by the Company for twelve months commencing the first day of February next to be delivered from time to time in such quantities as may be required, the annual consumption averaging about 70 tons of No. 1, 80 tons of No. 2, and 80 tons of No. 3. Samples may be seen at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Cotton Waste," which must specify the rates per cwt. delivered at the Stores Depot, Parel, will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, 19th December next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No Tender will be received unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government Promissory Note, which must be handed on separately and not enclosed with Tender.

Five per cent. on the value of the contract will be required as security, one half to be deposited on signing the contract, and the remainder by 5 per cent. retentions from monthly payments.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 27th November 1883.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
COCOANUT AND CASTOR OILS.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of COCOANUT and CASTOR OILS required by the Company for twelve months commencing the first day of February next, to be delivered from time to time, in such quantities as may be required, the annual consumption averaging about 470 tons of Cocoanut Oil, and 700 tons of Castor Oil. Samples may be seen at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Sealed Tenders, endorsed "Tenders for Oil" and which must specify the rate per cwt. delivered at the Stores Depot, Parel, will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, 19th December next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No Tender will be received unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in Cash or Government Promissory Note, which must be handed in separately, and not enclosed with Tender.

Four per cent. on the value of the contract will be required as security, one half to be deposited on signing the contract and the remainder by 5 per cent. retentions from monthly payments.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 27th November, 1883

LIST of ESTATES to which LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION have been granted to the Administrator General or of Estates which have come under his charge:—

JAMES POWER, late clerk in the Goods Department, G. I. P. Railway, Bombay.
J. NAGGS, late Ticket Collector, G.I.P. Railway, Sukker.
MATHIAS PEREIRA, late of Bombay, Goanese Inhabitant.
JAMES ROLSTON, late a Fitter, G. I. P. Railway, Bhusawal.
HENRY HISS, late of Calcutta.
DAVID HALLIDAY, late Superintendent, School of Industry, Rutnagherry.
ANTHONY VINCENT VAZ, late a Goanese Inhabitant of Amraoti.
PAUL GANESH RAO, late Native Student, St. John's Mission House, Mazagon.
CHARLES HENRY SEDDON, late a Lieut. in H. M.'s 5th Regt. B. N. L. I.
JOHN MAYBURY, late Engineer, Bechardas Spinning and Weaving Mill, Ahmedabad.
FRANCIS HASTING TOONE GORDON CUMMING, late a Major in the Bombay Staff Corps.

ALL persons having claims against, being indebted to or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby required to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned at his office within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estate will be distributed, and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

LOUIS P. RUSSELL,
Acting Administrator General.
Administrator-General's Office, High Court, Bombay, 26th November, 1883.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.	Per doz quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Champagne, R & R	Rs. 24 0	—
Guiraud, Fils & Co.'s Carte Blanche	,, 33 0	
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	..	60 0
From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN, AYEN CHAMPAGNE.		
Carte Blanche, dry	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 34 0
Cabinet India, very dry	,, 37 0	,, 39 0
Goldlack, extra	,, ..	,, 44 0
MOSELLE.		
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Josephshöefer (still)	,, 24 0	...
STILL HOCKS.		
From G. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 16 0	Rs. 19 0
Deidesheimer	,, 17 0	,, 20 0
Geisenheimer	..	,, 21 0
Leibfraumilch	,, 22 0	,, 25 0
Steinwein	,, 22 0	,, ..
Hochheimer Berg	,, 26 0	,, 29 0
Rudesheimer	,, 26 0	,, 29 0
Marcobrunner	,, ..	,, 33 0
Queen Victoria Berg	,, 36 0	—
From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 14 0	Rs. ..
Moselblümchen	,, 16 0	,, 19 0
Niersteiner	,, ..	,, 19 0
Hochheimer	,, ..	,, 23 0
Brauneberger	,, 20 0	..
Liebfraumilch	,, 23 0	,, 26 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg	,, 23 0	,, 26 0
Rudesheimer	,, 28 0	..
Josephshöefer	,, 29 0	,, 32 0
Obermemeler-Rosenberg	,, 33 0	,, 36 0
Steinberger	,, 33 0	,, 36 0
Scharzhofberger	,, 41 0	,, 44 0
Johannisberger	,, 42 0	,, 45 0
FRENCH WHITE WINES.		
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Sauternes	Rs. 19 0	...
From MESSRS. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.		
Haut Sauternes	,, 22 0	,, 25 0
ITALIAN WINES.		
From MESSRS. RIZZETTI & RAY, TURIN.		
Barbera	Rs. 16 0	—
Vin Girgiolino Secco	,, 16 0	—
Barolo	,, 18 0	...
Nebiolo	,, 18 0	—
Monforte Wine	,, 20 0	—
Vin Pinot Bianco	,, 22 0	—
CLARETS.		
From MESSRS. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Frands	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Les Canons	,, 17 0	,, 19 0
Chateau Leoville	,, 20 0	—
Chateau Lafitte	,, 24 0	—
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc	,, 15 0	..
Cru de Barreyre	,, 19 0	..
Chateau La Begorce	,, 24 0	..
From MESSRS. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.		
Medoc	Rs. 11 0	Rs. 13 0
St. Estephe	,, 13 0	,, 15 0
Haut Canon	,, 14 0	,, 17 0
Margaux	,, 17 0	,, 19 0
Chateau Larose	,, ..	,, 28 0
From MESSRS. BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.		
St. Estephe	Rs. 13 0	..
St. Julien	,, 28 0	..
BURGUNDY.		
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Volnay	Rs. 22 0	..
Chambertin	,, 28 0	..
BRANDY		
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 22 0	—
Cognac, Fine Champagne, Red Bars M. & Spann	,, 25 0	..
Cognac, Fine Champagne, Gold Bars, M. & Spann	,, 30 0	..
Adr. Mesnard & Co.'s * * * Cognac	,, 26 0	..
Chas. Levroire's finest Cognac * * * Very Old	,, 34 0	—
Cognac, Green labels (vine leaf) white capsules, A.L. Boiteau & Co.	,, 24 0	..
Do. Gold labels, blue Capsules A. L. Boiteau & Co.	,, 30 0	..
WHISKY.		
Bon Accord	Rs. 22 0	...
Breadalbane Highland Whisky	,, 22 0	...
Finest Old Scotch Whisky	,, 22 0	...
Thistle Blend Whisky *	,, 22 0	...
Do. do. * * *	,, 25 0	...
BEER.		Per doz. pints.
St. Pauli	Rs. 6 8	Rs. 4 4
Pilsener Beer	,, 6 0	,, 4 0
St. Pauli Lagerbier (Bremen)	,, ..	,, 4 0
Lagerbier	,, 5 0	..
Romford Bitter Ale	,, 5 0	..
Kaiser Beer	,, 6 0	,, 4 0
Flower & Sons' Ale	,, 4 8	,, 3 0
		Per doz. Impl. pints.
Romford Light Bitter Beer	,, 6 0	,, 4 8
SUNDRIES.		
Italian Vermouth	Rs 18 0	..
Do. do. (Superior)	,, 20 0	..
Real Italian Oil, very large bottles	,, 14 0	..
Do. do. small do. Flutes.	,, 8 0	6 0 Bottles.
Condensed Milk per doz.	Rs. 5 8	

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

		Rs. a.
Swedish Butter	per 1 lb. tin	1 1
Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	1 3
Hams, Danish, finest, smoked, from 8 to 12 lbs	per lb.	0 10
Stangenspargel, Asparagus (large tins)	per tin.	2 8
Do. do. (small ,,)	,,	1 8
Truffel Leberwurst (Truffled Liver Sausages)	tin	1 8
Do. do. do.		0 13
Mettwurst (cooked meat Sausages)		1 6
Do. do. do.		0 12
Cervelatwurst (Brain Sausages)		1 6
Do. do.		0 12
Zungenpain (Tongue Pate)		1 6
Kalbfleishpain (Veal Pate)		1 6
Hasenpain (Hair Pate)		1 4
Gaenzebberpain (Goose Liver Pate)		1 12
Celery		0 14
Do.		0 10

TERMS.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Cash payments or supplies of wine, &c., (tinned provisions excepted,) carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Bombay, 10th December, 1883. Rampart-row.

CALENDAR—DECEMBER, 1883.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter .... Dec. 21st, 0h. 59·7m. p.m.
New Moon .... ,, 29th, 5h. 21·0m. p.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	High Water.	Low Water.
				H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 15	University Senate Meeting, 5 p.m. Sholapore S. and W. Co., 3 p.m.	6 27	5 23	11 47m — —	6 2m 5 51 a
Sun. 16	3rd Sunday in Advent	6 28	5 24	0 38m 0 31 a	6 50m 6 37 a
Mon. 17	Town Council, 2 p.m.	6 28	5 24	1 19m 1 21 a	7 35m 7 22 a
Tu. 18	Election of Chairman, Chamber of Commerce. Suez Canal opened, 1869.	6 29	5 25	2 0m 2 10 a	8 23m 8 8 a
Wed. 19	English mail expected per s. s. Lombardy.* Town Council, 3 p.m. Chamber of Commerce Annual Meeting, 3-30 p.m.	6 29	5 25	2 42m 3 1 a	9 15m 8 56 a
Thr. 20	Election of Deputy Chairman, Chamber of Commerce. Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.	6 30	5 26	3 25m 3 28 a	10 11m 9 45 a
Fri. 21	Departure of English mail per s.s. Verona.	6 30	5 26	4 9m 5 2 a	1 11m 10 48 a

* Left Aden at midnight, Wednesday, the 12th Dec.

DIVINE SERVICES.

THIRD SUNDAY IN ADVENT, DEC. 16.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Matins and Sermon. Hymns, 47 and 217. Benedicite.—Forster.
4-30 p.m.—Children's Service.
5-30 p.m.—Litany.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns, 49 and 398. Magnificat—Nunc Dimittis—Stainer. Anthem—"Plead thou my Cause."—Mozart.

Thursday, December 20.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.

Friday, December 21.

Feast of St. Thomas Apostle and Martyr.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Choral Evensong.
Daily Prayers in the morning at 7-30, and in the evening at 5-15.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion. Hymns 46 and 197.
5-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 53, 268 and 54.
Offertories for Society for Propagation of the Gospel.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion and Sermon. Hymns 50, 268 and 320.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 50, 362, and 49.
The offertories for church expenses and poor relief.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATIPOORA.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 49, 50, and 240.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

There will be Divine Service on board the ship Falls of Dee in the Harbour at eleven o'clock to-morrow morning and on board the s. s. Clan Drummond in the Prince's Dock at the same hour. For those from shore purposing to attend the Harbour Service a Steam Launch will leave Arthur Bunder at 10-20 and Apollo Bunder at 10-30 a.m. precisely. Captains, Officers and Seamen are cordially invited to attend.

HARBOUR MISSION.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.—Sailors' Home.
5 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Harbour.
7 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—s.s. Clan Grant. Prince's Dock.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

University Senate, 5 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.
Great Indian Circus, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel, arrived on the 13th:—C. of Kinross, from Cardiff. Yesterday:—Clan Grant (s), London; Abyssinia (s), Bussorah; Chandernagore (s), Marseilles; Hughenden (s), Middlesborough; Princess Serapis, Bangkok.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Inchmornish (s) and Bedouin (s), for Dunkirk; Bhownuggur (s), Bhownuggur; Croma (s), London; Cathay (s), Trieste, &c.

THE MAIL-STEAMER.—Mr. John Fisher was an additional passenger, for London, by yesterday's mail-steamer.

BOMBAY FOXHOUNDS.—The meet advertised for Parla on the 16th inst. has been changed to Andharee, and that at Andharee on the 23rd idem to Parla.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Eastbourne and Clan Grant entered, and the s.s. Inchmornish and Europa left, the dock on Thursday; the s.s. Cathay left it yesterday.

VAGRANTS.—Lewis Glaskin and Harry French, Europeans, were yesterday declared vagrants by Mr. P. Ryan, and were ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

TRAFFIC ON THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—The increase in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending on the 8th December was 80,165 maunds, and in money Rs. 33,427 as compared with the corresponding week of last year.

MASONIC ELECTION.—At the regular monthly meeting of Lodge "Rising Sun," held last evening at the Freemasons, Hall, Byculla, Bro. Darashah Sorabee Taraporewalla was unanimously elected Worshipful Master for the ensuing year.

ABSCONDED.—Bhimajee Wittoo, residing in De Lisle-road, has reported to the police that a servant of his, whom he had engaged about six days ago, absconded on Thursday last with Rs. 110 in currency notes belonging to complainant. A search is being made for the accused.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Rama Jammoo, a hamal in the service of Mrs. Hirsch, of the Vienna Ice Saloon, Church-gate-street, Fort, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing a currency note for Rs. 50, the money of Mrs. Hirsch. He was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

ASSAULT.—Ramdin Shivraj, Luxia Nurtoo, and Luxia Cania were yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of assaulting Ismail Ruttonsey on the night of the 26th ultimo, at New Foras-road, with sticks. They were each fined Rs. 15, and were ordered to be bound over in a sum of Rs. 50 to keep the peace for a period of six months.

FIRE.—A fire broke out in a jowlee hut situated on Bazaar-road, Mazagon, belonging to Norowjee Rustomjee, at midnight on Thursday. The structure was completely burnt down. An old man, about 50 years of age, who was sleeping in the hut at the time, was slightly burnt. The fire originated through the careless use of a naked oil-lamp. The damage is estimated at Rs. 10.

THEFTS.—Sawbuddun Thakoor was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a quantity of bamboos, valued at 7 annas, the property of Worree Sewdeen. He was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.—Rama Kondajee was also yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, upon two separate charges, of theft of sundry copper and brass utensils, of the collective value of Rs. 5-8-0, the property of two persons. He was sentenced to an accumulated term of two months' rigorous imprisonment.

ATTEMPTING TO POISON.—Wettee, a woman, was yesterday charged, at the instance of Inspector Jones, before Mr. P. Ryan, with attempting to cause hurt to Koosbee, a woman, by means of arsenic. It appears that on the 8th instant the prisoner entered the house of Koosbee and threw about 13 grains of arsenic into a pot of dal which was on the fire. This was observed by a little girl, aged 7 years, a relative of complainant's; and on Koosbee coming into her room the child informed her of what she had seen. Koosbee at once made a report to the police. The pot of dal was taken charge of by Inspector Jones, who handed it to the Chemical Analyser to Government. The prisoner admitted her guilt, and stated that she had acted at the instigation of the complainant's sister-in-law. She was convicted and sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

KIDNAPPING.—A man and woman named Lalljee Tribowun and Parbuttebai respectively, were yesterday charged, before Mr. C. P. Cooper with kidnapping from his father Ruttonsey Tulsidass, a child aged 5 years, named Permanand. Mr. Macfarlane appeared for the prosecution, and, in opening the case, said that if an amicable arrangement could be come to he would not press the matter further. The counsel for the defence admitted the fact that Tulsidas was the child's father. He asked his worship to take into consideration the time the child was in the guardianship of his clients. The magistrate expressed a wish that the matter might be amicably settled out of court, and to allow of this being done, he adjourned the further hearing of the case to the 18th instant. He also remarked that the fact that the child being under the guardianship of the accused parties for some time did not in any way justify their act, and should the case not be settled amicably, he would have to commit the accused to the High Court.

THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES.—On Thursday morning last Damodar Ragojee reported to the police that on Wednesday night he went to Worlee to meet a man named Sewram Wassedew, for the purpose of purchasing gold ornaments, taking with him a bundle of currency notes of the collective value of Rs. 3,600. At Angria Wady, on the way thither, he met Sewram Wassedew, who asked him to show him the bundle of notes. On his complying with the request, Sewram took the notes in his hand, and suddenly bolted with the booty. Another man, named Baloo Limajee, who was with Sewram at the time, also decamped. Sewram Wassedew and Baloo Limajee, together with a third person named Shaik Meah Sheik Affiz, were arrested on Thursday night last. Currency notes to the value of Rs. 2,005 were found in the possession of Sewram Wassedew, and a currency note for Rs. 10 in the possession of Baloo Limajee, and currency notes to the value of Rs. 710 in the possession of Shaik Meah Shaik Affiz. Some of the notes recovered corresponded with the numbers of the notes given to the police by the complainant.

ASSAULT.—CannooRamjee, BhiccooBabajee, Cannoo Dewjee, Bhisersing Hurnamsing, and Govind Dinker, a police constable, were yesterday brought up on remand and charged before Mr. P. Ryan with causing hurt to Nuthoo Cassoo, a sweeper, on the 4th October last. The evidence adduced for the prosecution went to show that on the date in question the complainant and others followed the corpse of a wealthy Marwarree which was being carried on a bier to the Hindoo burning-ground at Sonapore. *Bungies* are generally allowed to pick up the grain and money which, being thrown on the bier, happen to fall on the ground. The complainant, Nuthoo, was told to go away by the first accused, and on his remonstrating with him, the third accused instigated the other men to beat him. The five accused, of whom the fifth was a policeman, who was on that beat at the time, joined in the assault. They were all convicted. Prisoner No. 1 was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment, prisoner No. 2 to fourteen days' similar imprisonment, and the three others were fined Rs. 20 each, or in default to undergo seven days' rigorous imprisonment.

AN ADDRESS TO A DUSTOOR.—On Thursday afternoon last an address in the shape of an elegantly bound book, accompanied by a rich shawl was presented to Dustoor Jamaspjee Menocherjee Jamaspasana, at his residence in the Fort, by a deputation on behalf of the Parsee community of Aden. The deputation consisted of Mr. Muncherjee Rustomjee Dholoo and ten other Parsee gentlemen; and the address was signed by Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw and about 120 other Parsee residents of Aden. The immediate occasion for the presentation arose from the services rendered by the Dustoor in the recent installation of the sacred fire in a new fire-temple erected in Aden at the expense of Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw Adenwalla. The ceremony was beset with peculiar difficulties, and was said to have been performed for the first time since the Parsees came from Khorassan to the British settlements. In recognition of those and similar services rendered by the Dustoor and his ancestors, the Parsee community of Aden elected the Dustoor as their high priest; and the presentation was made in connection therewith. Dustoor Jamaspjee made a suitable reply to the address, and after the distribution of *pan* and rose-water, the deputation withdrew.

A MAMLUTDAR IN TROUBLE.—Mr Raoji Bapat, Mamlutdar of Sangli, is said to be in trouble. He is going to engage the services of Mr. Branson to submit an appeal to the higher authorities.—*Poona Observer.*

THE I. G. S. PATRICK STEWART.—The telegraph steamer Patrick Stewart leaves Kurrachee for the Persian Gulf stations on the 15th instant. Colonel Champain, Director-in-Chief of the Indo-European Telegraph Department, accompanied by the Deputy Director, Mr. Ffinch, will proceed by the Patrick Stewart on their annual tour of inspection.—*Sind Gazette.*

THE LATE MR. JEHANGIR MERWANJEE.

IT will be remembered that the late Mr. Jehangir Merwanjee appeared with Mr. Shamrao Vithal for the Pleaders' Association in support of their application, made to the High Court on the 5th October last, that a circular might be issued to all courts subordinate to the High Court, intimating that High Court pleaders are entitled to practise in those courts without special *sanad* or permission. The decision of the full Bench was given yesterday, with the result that the application was rejected. The Acting Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Bayley, said—"Mr. Jehangir Merwanjee, whose death I much regret to see announced in this morning's papers," appeared for the Pleaders' Association, &c.

AT the Small Cause Court, yesterday, Mr. Spencer, Second Judge, on taking his seat on the bench, said—I heard with great sorrow the news of the death of Mr. Jehangir, one of the oldest pleaders of this court. As the oldest judge here myself, I had very many opportunities of forming an estimate of his high character. He was a painstaking and conscientious gentleman, and I really think that on account of his amiable temper, and high principles of character, his death must be a great loss to his friends. I sympathize with the bar in the loss it has suffered, and condole with his family in their bereavement.

Mr. Nusserwanjee Nowrojee, as the senior member of the bar present on the occasion, thanked his honour for the expression of opinion as to the very high character of his late lamented friend. Mr. Jehangir had been of the greatest service to the profession for the nineteen years he had been practising in that court. The community was filled with the deepest sorrow, as was apparent yesterday morning at the very large gathering present on the occasion of his funeral. Mr. Jehangir's amiability of temper and conscientious discharge of professional and social duties had won for him the esteem of all who knew him. Mr. Nusserwanjee again thanked his honour for his sympathy with the bar in the loss it had sustained in Mr. Jehangeer's untimely death.

On Thursday afternoon, when news of Mr. Jehangeer's death was received at the Small Cause Court, both the bench and the bar were deeply affected. Rao Bahadoor Gunpatrao Bhaskar and Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy, the Third and Fourth Judges respectively of the court, referred in feeling terms to the high character, worth, and ability of the deceased.

THE BOTANICAL DEPARTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Dr. Succaram Arjoon deserves the thanks of botanical students for his letter in your issue of the 11th instant, regarding the Victoria Gardens. It is beyond dispute that they are becoming of little value to botanists. The present arrangements of the gardens provide for the æsthetic views of the primrose boy in Wordsworth, and even go beyond them; but most people will agree with Dr. Succaram that the gardens admit of much improvement, and the scientific help which they might afford to botanists and students is almost entirely overlooked. I think a new Committee on the plan suggested is worth the attention of the Municipality. The Superintendent should be a botanist, and he should have something of the zeal of the old Curator, Sir George Birdwood, who in the early days of the gardens, it is said, begged and borrowed, and even stole, for them. In those days there was no money to be got; but I suppose under the present management things are somewhat better, as I hear the annual cost of keeping up the gardens is considerable. I see your contemporary suggests that the services of Mr. Thomas Bromley might be obtained, and this would doubtless receive the attention of the proposed new Committee.

B.

THE CASE OF HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—My attention has been called to a paragraph headed "Highway robbery by an ex-Salvationist," in your issue of to-day. Will you kindly permit me, as one who sympathises with the cause the Salvationists have at heart, and approves of the methods they have adopted in their Indian work, to say that this individual did not at any time belong to the Salvation Army, and that therefore that body of Christian workers should not be saddled with the opprobrium that attaches to a crime of this sort, as if it were the natural outcome of their doctrine or their creed. The mere fact that certain individuals of the baser sort attend Salvation meetings, as many to my knowledge do, just "for the fun of the thing," reflects no more on the credit of the movement than the oft-reported swindlings of many a Churchman on the Church. The Popkiss family have long grieved over the misdemeanours of this unworthy member, and now that their repeated warnings have been confirmed by the reformatory measures of the law, it is to be hoped that others besides the culprit will learn a lesson.

Dec. 13. A. C. B.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 27 June, 2017

HIGH COURT.—December 14.

(Before a Full Bench of Five Judges,)

THE POSITION OF PLEADERS AND VAKILS IN BOMBAY.

A Full Bench, consisting of Mr. Justice Bayley, Acting Chief Justice, Mr. Justice West, Mr. Justice Pinhey, Mr. Justice Scott, and Mr. Justice Latham, sat to-day to deliver judgment on an application made on the 5th October last by the Pleaders' Association of Western India, requesting that a circular might be issued to all courts subordinate to the High Court, intimating that High Court pleaders are entitled to practise in those courts without special *sanad* or permission. The court was crowded by a large number of barristers, solicitors, pleaders, and vakils, for whom special accommodation was found in the Criminal Court.

Mr. Justice Bayley said that the application was mainly based upon certain sections of the Presidency Small Cause Court Act, which came into force on the 1st July, 1882. It was strenuously contended that there was now no possible doubt as to the title of vakils of the High Court to practise in the Small Cause Court of Bombay. His lordship did not consider that the pleaders now had the right, which they claimed to have, of practising in the Bombay Court of Small Causes. If thought desirable, the matter could be easily rectified. By Act XV. of 1882, section 9, power was given to the Small Causes Court to make rules. With regard to the pleaders' application to be allowed to practise in the subordinate courts without special *sanad* or permission, his lordship observed that it must stand or fall with the other part of the application. His lordship thought that the court was bound to reject the application in both its branches.

Mr. Justice West was of opinion that the Act provided for several matters, but not for the admission of practitioners. The charters of the High Courts and the Acts of the Indian Legislature had always dealt with this as a subject apart from rules of practice. The Legal Practitioners' Act showed that the Legislature was of the same mind still. It could not be supposed that the Legislature intended to give all the Small Causes Courts the power of superseding its own laws with regard to pleaders by their own rules; and yet if it did not intend all to have the power, neither did it intend any to have it; there was no distinction. The Small Cause Court of Bombay had not, under section 9, the power, any more than that of Calcutta or Madras (apart from the express enactments giving and regulating this power), to constitute the bar for itself; nor could the High Court sanction rules framed for such a purpose. It was to be regretted that the pleaders of that court should be excluded from the Small Causes Court even for a time; but the proper remedy was to be found not in a loose and illegitimate construction of the existing law, but in a new law specifically adapted to the mischief which it was desired to remedy.

Mr. Justice Scott said he could not sanction any step which might tend to favour any special class of pleaders or to lower the standard of proficiency or personal fitness of all pleaders, which was now established. He thought that the present application was not free from that danger; and although he was of opinion that the High Court had power to make rules on the subject, or, in the case of the Small Causes Court, to sanction rules on this subject tendered for its approval, he was against the exercise of that power by the promulgation of a circular the High Court was asked to issue. Under the powers with which the High Court was invested, however, the present system of legal practitioners might safely and with advantage be revised, so as to admit pleaders to the Small Causes Court. Such an application his lordship would have gladly supported. That, however, was not the form of the present application; and his lordship therefore, with some reluctance, concurred in its rejection.

Mr. Justice Pinhey said he was not prepared to allow the contention that the pleaders of the High Court, under the word "pleader" in the latest Code of Civil Procedure, were entitled to appear in all courts subordinate to the High Court, including the Presidency Small Causes Court, without special *sanad*, appointment, or allocation. He, however, thought that the High Court should call on the Presidency Small Causes Court to submit for sanction rules enabling pleaders of the High Court to practise in the Small Causes Court.

Mr. Justice Latham said he agreed with the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice West in holding that the law, as it stood at present, did not authorise the High Court pleaders to practise in the Presidency Small Causes Court. His lordship considered that the latter court had power to make rules, with the sanction of the High Court, for the admission of pleaders to practice therein.

The Chief Justice intimated that the application was unanimously rejected by their lordships.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

Excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 11th instant.

ENSIGNS FOR GOVERNMENT VESSELS.

Read Government Resolution No. 542, dated 30th November, intimating to the Director of Indian Marine, in reply to an inquiry made, that H. E. the Governor in Council sees no objection to Government vessels employed in the different branches of the service in this Presidency wearing the same ensign as may be allotted to the Bombay Government; also directing attention to the objection raised by the Trustees againt changing the ensign of their vessels, which received the approval of the Admiralty in 1880. H. E. the Governor in Council further considers that the harbour police should fly the same ensign as may be allotted to the Government of Bombay, with some conspicuous design or badge to distinguish it from all others.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

DOCK RULES.

Read letter from the Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, dated 13th October, intimating that the Chamber approves of rules 1 and 2, passed by Trustees' resolution No. 291 of 5th July, 1883, and recommends that the following be substituted for rules 3 and 4: No. 3.—"Should a vessel in three weather working days load less than 500 tons, she will be considered as lying idle, and will be liable to have to give up her berth to a working vessel." No. 4.—"Should a vessel in eight days load less than 2,000 tons, she will be considered as lying idle, and will be liable to be ordered out of dock." Read report by Dock Superintendent, dated 17th October. Read minutes of members of Dock Committee.

Resolution.—The rules as amended by the Chamber of Commerce are accepted, the words "will be considered as lying idle and" being struck out of rules 3 and 4.

Read letter from the Dock Superintendent, dated 11th June, 1883, intimating that 3 annas per ton is charged for weighing or measuring goods at the dock, and recommending that in addition Rs. 2 per day be charged for the service of a clerk when employed in weighing goods, and that Rs. 5 be charged for each certificate granted. Read minutes of members of Dock Committee.

Resolution.—The charges already made, and those proposed by the Dock Superintendent for weighing and measuring goods and granting certificates are sanctioned.

THE INSPECTION OF THE HARBOUR.

On the motion of the Chairman it was resolved that the annual inspection of the harbour and lighthouses be made on 8th January next, the same arrangements to be made with regard to the invitation of non-official guests and ladies for the afternoon part of the trip as were made last year.

SUPPLY OF STORES.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 10th December, submitting form of tender and schedules for the supply of articles usually purchased and issued by his storekeeper. He intimates that the list includes everything except iron and steel castings, coals, cocoanut and castor-oil, and some stationery, and he explains why these items have been omitted. It was proposed by the Chairman that the arrangements proposed by the Engineer be approved and acted upon. Proposed as an amendment by Mr. Parker that the Trustees' resolution No. 339 of 2nd August, 1883, requiring all stores to be supplied by tender, be acted upon. The amendment was first put, and was carried. It was thereafter carried as a substantive motion.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Letters from the Traffic Manager, dated 4th and 7th instant, reporting that 10 men were fined 2 annas each for fouling the Mody Bay foreshore, and 13 men were fined 4 annas each for fouling the Tank-bunder foreshore.

Statement of toll collected at Mahim and Sion on behalf of the Municipality from 29th October to 2nd December. It amounts to Rs. 1,837-14.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 9th Dec., 1883.	For week ending 9th Dec., 1882.
Vessels piloted into harbour	16	15
" " out of " ..	20	20
" transported ..	10	13
" attended to ..	1	4

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING PRINCE'S DOCK.

	For week ending 7th Dec., 1883.	For week ending 7th Dec., 1882.
Vessels entered ..	13	5
" left ..	10	12
" remaining in dock ..	14	7

Advice to Mothers:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medic e dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringtdon Road, London.

THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

THE JEYPORE COURT.

The second court on the left hand side of the eastern building is that of Jaypore. It immediately arrests attention from the fanciful dressing of the upper part of the show cases, which are literally encrusted with arms and weapons of every shape, grouped round shields in great variety of material. From the roof depends a speciality of Jeypore—cotton fabrics printed in gold. The metal is the purest gold. The design, or wooden stamp, is covered with a paste made of sugar, yellow ochre, and gums; it is then transferred to the left hand of the artificer, who impresses the cloth. A second workman applies the gold leaf where the paste has been put. After the work has dried it is polished on a marble slab with an agate pestle. There are also a great variety of Sunganis and Pugzoo chintzes which are 60 to 70 years old, but the colours are as fresh as, and more mellow than, when printed. The art of dyeing must be well understood and honestly practised in Jeypore to achieve such remarkable results. The gold embroidery is very rich, and the State coat of Maharajah Jey Sing, the founder of the kingdom, would gladden the heart of Oscar Wilde. It is the fashionable colour called "crushed raspberries," moderately embroidered in gold. There is a good deal of gold and silver filligree work, in common with all Native States; some well cut animals in white, black, and brown marbles, and some extremely well modelled animals in *papier-maché* which are greatly superior to the ordinary clay models, those of Kishnuggur excepted. The clay modelling is also good. There are two life sized figures, one of a Hindoo lady of the upper classes in the national dress, with all her jewels on, and the other a young Rajpoot, also in the national dress and jewelled turban, which are now only seen at Durbars and the principal festivals, which seems to attract a great deal of attention. Jeypore painting is much esteemed in Upper India. It is an art which has long existed there amongst the carpenter caste, who still excel in it, but of late years they have been beaten by the students of the local school of art, and what will surprise many is that upwards of one thousand designs have been sent from Jeypore to the Manchester cloth printers in the course of one year. There are upwards of 150 families employed in this industry. They paint principally in English water colours.

Jeypore marble is mentioned in the ancient classics of the land. Its hard white marble idols, looking like petrified alabaster, are exported all over India. They are often thickly covered with gold, which gives them a speciality. Unfortunately the exhibits are not the best specimens, as for many months past the majority of the sculptors are engaged on work in Agra.

One of the show cases is full of garnet work in the shape of necklaces and smaller ornaments. The rough stones are found in the beds of the rivers, and below the surface as low down as 60 feet, varying in size from a pea to a lump weighing four seers, worth Rs. 800, which may be seen in the show case. The colours vary from yellow to purple and the deepest crimson. Last year Rs. 60,000 worth of stones were exported to Europe, Turkey and China. The necklaces are exceedingly pretty, varying in price from Rs. 2 to Rs. 100. Many competent authorities have pronounced the enamel work of Jeypore the finest in the world. It is very minute, and requires a close examination. There are some splendid examples of ancient enamel on silver and copper, now never practised, all the modern work being done on gold, as it admits of all colours being produced. The colours all come from Lahore, where the exact composition of the colour in brick is a secret.

The large glass case in the centre of the court contains a collection of articles of rare value artistically and histrically. They nearly all belong to the Maharajah, and are merely lent for the occasion. Some are of great antiquity, and some of great beauty, all of great interest. Against the wall is a slab of pure white marble, sculptured in frieze style in a series of small basso-relievo figures representing the artist's idea of the pleasures of Heaven and the torments of Hell. From the absence of any expression in the faces, the people seem quite as happy and contented in the one place as in the other.

THE BURMESE COURT.

We now cross over and enter the Burmese Court. It does not require any name put up. The smallest child in the place could recognise and name it. Ladies have for some years past been doing a fancy work called applique, a Russian work, but the art of using different coloured cloths, stitched over each other to represent flowers and other subjects, has been in practice in Burmah for centuries. We have here a cartoon 63 feet long and 5 feet wide, representing some leading incidents in the popular folk-lore of the kingdom, all in applique on a rare ground, in which not only woollen cloth and chintzes are used, but also mica scales and such like means to brighten the effect, which is extremely good, and admirably suited to the grotesque style they prefer. There is also crewel work in silk on large pieces of red cloth suitable for purdahs or screens. A show case full of the beautiful putsoe silk cloths worn by the Court people at Mandalay is remarkable for the beauty of the texture and the simple colours, as no gold is used in them. They rely on their intrinsic merits for admiration. The picture over the entrance is in water colour, the combat between Poolan and Senecha, one of their most popular legends. The most remarkable exhibits are in carved work. The boldness, depth, and interlacing of their wood carving has never been surpassed, and the same with their best silver work. Their bowls are cut right through, highly burnished, and then lined with a separate cup in dead silver which throws out the front work and gives it a depth of relief not otherwise obtainable. There is also some beautifully fine gold work in the usual Eastern filligree, but noteworthy from the different colours given to the metal. Some of it is bright red, and all shades from that to the common yellow. The ivory carvings too are good, but not equal to Berhampore. There are some old armour, weapons, and some very old gongs, toys, and exquisite laquer work, for which the Burmese are famed.

The court is not overcrowded with articles. There is plenty of room to examine this really beautiful collection as far as it goes, the greater part of which has been lent by Europeans and Burmese living at Moulmein, Bassein, Akyab, Prome, and other places, but the number and variety of articles strikes one as being very meagre for a large kingdom like Burma and there is not one modern industry. Every article here shown has been produced for centuries back. We hear of the "progress" of Burma, but there is certainly nothing in the court with which we could connect the word. It may be that they have been purposely avoided with a view to confine it to an ancient collection only. Their greatest exports—rice, teakwood, and ponies—are not, of course, represented here. We fancy Mr. Buck looks with covetous eyes upon many of the older carvings in wood and silver for his Fine Art collection which will glorify the new Economic Museum.

THE SILBER LIGHT.

In one corner of the British transept are a couple of show cases which arrest the attention of many a passer by. The first belongs to the Silber Light Co., and contains a selection of their exquisite lamps. Formerly the Silber burner was limited to a broad 2½ inch wick coiled round a burner with an aperture in the centre like the Argand lamp. But now their lamps are fitted with every kind of burner, round or flat. Mr. Silber is a man of high scientific attainments, and likes to gather congenial intellects around him. In that firm there are a continued series of experiments being carried out, on what to the uninitiated would appear mere trifles. As, for instance, there is a gauze wire running round the flange of the burner to admit oxygen to the wicks, but upwards of 200 experiments were made with wire and perforated brass, before the "size of the mesh" best suited to the purpose was finally decided upon. It is, perhaps, invidious to select one out of so many perfect burners, but the "Miratus" burner is, perhaps, the newest thing of the kind. It is a flat duplex burner with a double suction wick, that is, the two burning wicks are fed by four wicks below, and give very nearly the light of four wicks burning at the same time. The stands are in every variety of pattern and material, all singularly handsome, though very diverse. The newest designs are the Burbutine, with highly raised flowers, and the green moss and white moss, with wreaths of natural flowers. We notice a couple of drawing-room lamps in the bottom of the case with the pedestals standing in flower troughs, which appear to us to be very modern in idea and execution. It has been often and truly said that our children live in a happy period when learning is made an amusement instead of a toil, and here we have a lamp, the globe of which is an eight-inch terrestrial globe, correctly drawn to scale and faintly coloured with the countries and correctly lettered. Truly we live in an enlightened age, and teach our children illuminated geography. The firm have also gas-burners in great variety. Their newest patent is the Concordia, which may be seen burning in a few days. One of their specialities is railway lamps for India, of which they have supplied large numbers to the E. I. R. Their heating stoves and cooking apparatus will well repay examination, as indeed will every article here exposed.—*Englishman.*

Monday being a special holiday, there was an immense crowd in the middle of the day. Every court and place was occupied, and a great number of people walking about the grounds. The Duke and Duchess made another visit, and honoured the ladies' court with their presence. The Duke is said to have telegraphed to the Queen that "the Exhibition is splendid," and he but echoed the general opinion.

A good deal of disappointment was expressed today upon finding that the Government had bought up all the pottery and fine art specimens in almost all the courts to furnish the fine art schools of design which are about to be established all over India.

About 12,000 people passed the pay barrier before the first closing. Mr. Joubert used to say he expected 50,000 visitors a day, but under the present arrangement it would take two days to let that number in, unless couple of turn-styles and payboxes can be started on the opposite side, entering into the eastern court.—*Englishman.*

Floriline!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardness the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet-herbs, delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

BENGAL.

A New Railway.—It is reported that the construction of the Cooch-Behar Railway will shortly be begun, and it is expected to be finished by the middle of next year.

The Rains in Cachar.—A telegram to the *Indian Daily News*, dated Silchar, Dec. 9th, says:—"After a heavy rainfall during the night of the 7th instant, the sky looks settled, and it seems to be clearing up. The extent of the damage to the paddy and rabi crops is very heavy. Of the latter, both seed and seedlings have been partially washed out of the ground."

The Government of India.—Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, Military Member of Council, has returned to Calcutta, so all the members of the Viceregal Executive Council are now assembled in Calcutta, and the result of their deliberations on the Secretary of State's despatch on the Ilbert Bill should be made public in a few days.—*Englishman.*

The Aka Expedition.—It has been decided to bring down half No. 1 Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force, for despatch to the Aka frontier. The gunners alone will be sent, without guns, mules or drivers, picking up two mountain guns at Calcutta, and equipment, prepared for coolie transport, above Balakpang. A half company of Sappers has also been ordered down from Roorkee. The troops, stores, &c., will be sent to Tezpur in the first instance.—*Pioneer.*

Store-keeper of the E. I. Railway.—Consequent on the intended retirement of Mr. G. H. W. Conroy, Chief Store-keeper and Chief Paymaster of the East Indian Railway Company, now in England on furlough, the Agency of the Company is said to have recommended to the Board of Directors at home that Messrs. J. Oates and R. Battersby, the Officiating Chief Store-keeper, and Officiating Chief Paymaster, respectively,—which two posts have recently been detached and separated,—may be confirmed in their present appointments.

A Match.—A match came off yesterday on the race-course between Maharajah Kishore Singh's Glad Tidings and M. Baldock's Zephyr, the waler which has so distinguished itself at Dum-Dum. The match was for a thousand rupees, ¾ mile, even weights, nine stone; Tingey riding Glad Tidings, and Vinall Zephyr. A splendid race with a most exciting finish ensued, Glad Tidings winning by a neck in 1 min. 14½ secs. The course was afterwards measured and found 63 yards short. The real time for a full ¾ mile would be 1 min. 18 secs.

An Exhibition of Native Jewellery.—In consequence of the Jewel Gallery in the Calcutta International Exhibition not being yet complete, Rai Buddree Doss Mookim Bahadoor exhibited, by desire, his rare and valuable collection of precious stones and other native ornaments at Government House, on Friday, the 7th instant. The collection was inspected by Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught in company with Lady Ripon, who were much pleased with the exhibits.—*Englishman.*

The Ilbert Bill.—A telegram from Dacca, December 9, to the *Statesman*, says:—A very crowded and enthusiastic public meeting, called by the Peoples' Association, was held here to-day, Syed Golam Mustapha presiding. Resolutions, approving the Ilbert Bill, and expressing a desire that the Bill may be passed into law in the present session of the Legislative Council, were carried with acclamation.—Another telegram from Burdwan, of the same date, says:—A well-attended and influential meeting in favour of the Ilbert Bill was held at Burdwan yesterday, Baboo Dwarkanath Mittra, zemindar, presiding. A unanimous resolution was passed recognising the urgent necessity for the measure. The meeting dissolved with cheers for Lord Ripon.

VALUE TO INDIA OF THE ANGLO-INDIAN COMMUNITY.

In reviewing the value of the Anglo-Indian community to India, the *Indian Daily News* says:—Practically, the thirty-eight millions and a quarter we have shown represent the manner in which the Anglo-Indian community employs its savings. Those savings taking the workers of the community at 72,000 men, represent a sum of Rs. 5,300 per man; and this is but a little of the real investment of the community in India; for it is only the result of their combinations for works and industries outside of their own individual employments; and we say that no community in the world so numerically small has accomplished so much, or is doing it a duty so mightily towards the country in which it is a stranger. Take one industry only—tea. There are some 1,500 gardens, managed by 2,000 Englishmen as planters, and giving employment to some 300,000 natives. Consider the wages earned by those 300,000 men? To England Indian tea means an addition of £1,250,000 to the English customs revenue. To India it means a grand effort in the direction of bringing about a much-needed re-distribution of population, and this again is a service of incomparable magnitude to a country overcrowded as Bengal is, and to a Government which feels year by year more heavily the pressure of a plethora of population. So great is the service done by planters that the railway even at Kumaon is feeling its way towards them. It has reached them at Darjeeling, and it is beginning the great enterprise of placing them in Assam in communication with the capital, and with the immense reserves of labour behind the capital. It is not only that the planters create an industry, but that population flows towards them. It will not be long before Assam will be a favourite resort for what we may call independent emigrants from Bengal.

MADRAS.

New Railway Lines.—We are glad to learn that during the last two months, the Hon'ble T. C. Hope the Public Works Member of the Vicere gal Council succeeded in obtaining the Secretary of State's sanction to two important lines in this Presidency, *via* from Goondacal, to Bezwara, 255 miles, and from Vellore to Tirupati 66 miles, or a total distance of 321 miles. He also arranged with the Madras Government for surveying an extension of the former line from Goondacal to Hiddupur, and of the latter from Tirupati to Madonapalle and Kadiri. Both these extensions will probably be taken up shortly. It certainly is high time that something were done.—*Mail.*

A Narrow Escape.—Mr. E. J. Beaumont, of the No 2 Marine Survey Party, had a very narrow escape from being drowned in Vizagapatan harbour, on Thursday last. The steam launch in which he was returning to shore after taking soundings in the harbour, got well nigh filled with water in a high surf, and Mr. Beaumont fell overboard, and was carried away a good distance. One of the Arcottes, with laudable courage, plunged in to his rescue and held him until boats from the shore reached the scene of the accident. Mr. Beaumont was much exhausted when he landed.—*Mail.*

The Burbridge Murder.—It was two months yesterday, since the ill-fated woman, Maria Burbridge, was atrociously murdered and despite all the steps by the local police, the murderers are still at large. Not a tittle of evidence has yet been obtained to criminate any person. Both the police and the detectives employed to ferret out a crime which has been unparalleled in its atrocity, have given up the affair as a bad job, and this will, no doubt, be the last phase of crime. We repeat that the police have failed most lamentably in the discharge of their duty and we are not, therefore, at all surprised to see that the public have lost all confidence in them.—*Bangalore Post.*

The Madras Council.—It is notified in the last *Madras Gazette* that "the Hon. D. F. Carmichael having closed his connection with the Government of Madras on the completion of his term of service as Member of Council, His Excellency the Governor in Council takes this opportunity of placing on record his sense of the value and importance of the advice and assistance which Mr. Carmichael has rendered to the Administration during a long and distinguished career in which he has occupied many of the highest offices and devoted himself to the public interests with marked ability and success. All honours and privileges attached to the office of Member of Council will be continued to the Hon. Mr. Carmichael until his departure from this Presidency." It is also announced that "whereas a vacancy has occurred in the office of an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Presidency of Fort St. George, in consequence of the Honorable D. F. Carmichael having completed the prescribed period of service, in that office; and whereas no person provisionally appointed to succeed thereto is present on the spot; therefore His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor in Council under the powers vested in him by the provisions of Section 27 of the India Councils Act 1861 is pleased to supply such vacancy by the appointment of the Honorable Charles Gilbert Master, Chief Secretary to Government, to be temporary Member of Council, and the said Honorable Charles Gilbert Master has accordingly this day taken his seat in the said Council, under the usual salute from the ramparts of Fort St. Gorge."—*Mail.*

The Madras School of Arts and the Calcutta Exhibition.—The Madras School of Arts, of which Mr. R. F. Chisholm, Consulting Architect to Government now on furlough in Europe, is Officiating Superintendent, had always been represented at Calcutta Exhibitions, and on more than one occasion gained a gold medal for excellence in pottery. Nothing, however seems to have, been sent direct from the School to the Calcutta International Exhibition, but some firms in Madras, who purchased some of the school pottery, have sent them as exhibits. The Government of Madras naturally wishing to know why the School of Arts has not sent any exhibits, Mr. Chisholm's *locum tenens*, Captain Simpson, has, we hear, replied that he had ascertained that Mr. Chisholm, who had been appointed by the Government as a member of the Madras Committee for the Calcutta Exhibition, had informed his *confreres* that he had no intention of competing at the Exhibition. Captain Simpson says he cannot attempt to explain Mr. Chisholm's reasons for refusing to send exhibits! as the subject was never talked on between them during the short interval that lapsed between the delivering and taking over charge of the institution. Captain Simpson has also observed that Mr. Chisholm must have had excellent reasons for his action, and, being in ignorance of them, he did not wish to interfere. The Government we hear, have now called upon Mr. Chisholm for a full explanation regarding the omission on his part to secure the direct representation of the School of Arts at the Calcutta Exhibition.—*Times.*

THE BREMNER CASE.

At the Madras Police Court, on Tuesday, before Mr. W. M. Scharlieb, Alfred Bremner was charged by Mr. Strinivassa Moodelly, with criminal breach of trust as a merchant, in respect of Rs. 500, cheating, and dishonest misappropriation. Mr. Champion was engaged for the prosecution, and Mr. Robert Grant for the defence. Mr. Champion, in opening the prosecution, said, that accused started business in last December with Mr. Mansfield under the name of Messrs. Mansfield Bremner and Co. When business was started both partners were in Madras. They wanted certain clerks who were required to deposit security, and among these was Mr. Strinivassa Moodelly, their late cash-keeper. A deposit of Rs. 1,000 was asked, but Rs. 500 were deposited on the 7th December last, and it was alleged that that sum was to be a fixed deposit, and would be kept as such, and only used in case of defalcation. That allegation is borne out by a book of account in accused's hand to the following effect:—"Dr., Agra Bank, Fixed Deposit Rs. 500 for 6 months," and this entry was carried out in the ledger, bearing the same date, and the entry was also made in the journal in accused's handwriting. The Rs. 500 were paid into Mr. Bremner's hands, but both partners were present, and the receipt given was signed by Bremner, for the firm. According to the receipt, it was a fixed deposit. This receipt was renewed on the 8th June last. The book being so, there is evidence in the accused's handwriting which corroborates prosecutor's statement, that the money was not to be used, except in case of a defalcation. On the 15th March last, Rs. 500 with Rs. 411-2, was transferred from deposit to current account. The cash-book was kept by Mr. Bremner himself, that is to say the majority of items were simply entered by the cash-keeper at the dictation of Mr. Bremner, or Mr. Bremner handed memos. to the cash-keeper as to what to credit, and what to debit. Mr. Champion said that he would moreover produce evidence to show that with the exception of the cash, book, all the other books were kept by Mr. Bremner, and they were never accessible to anybody else in the office. Mr. Champion submitted that if Mr. Bremner's accounts were honestly and properly kept, the sum of Rs. 514-11-2 would have appeared in the cash book, and also in the journal, but, it did not; it appeared only in the ledger, and there was an entry in Mr. Bremner's own writing in his private book, a small book, called the "bank account" kept by him for the purpose of checking the balance of monies paid into the Bank. In this book, under date the 15th March, 1883, there was the following entry—"To amount transferred from fixed deposit account Rs. 504-11-2," and one reason why that transfer was made, Mr. Champion thought, was because two promissory notes had just fallen due, and Mr. Bremner was not able to meet them. But the Agra Bank books, which would be put into Court, would show that the sum of Rs. 500 never found its way back again into the Fixed Deposit Account, but had been swallowed up by other monies, and there was therefore a clear case of criminal breach of trust against Mr. Bremner. In regard to the next item Mr. Champion thought his Worship, as the case proceeded, would find it necessary to frame another charge against Mr. Bremner. A few days prior to the 18th August, 1883, Mr. Bremner pressed the cash-keeper to make a further deposit of Rs. 500 as security. The books would show that, as a rule, a very small amount of money was ever in the hand of the cash-keeper, and this was getting beautifully less day by day. The cash-keeper naturally asked why he should be required to deposit any more money, and Mr. Bremner replied that Mr. Mansfield would be sending out large consignments hereafter, and very large sums of money would then pass through the cash-keeper's hands. It was therefore necessary that he should make a further deposit. The cash-keeper at the time had not the money in his possession, but tried to stave off the evil day, and to keep his place. Mr. Bremner a few days after said to him, "I can get another man to take your place if you do not pay the further deposit." Upon this the cash keeper borrowed the money (Rs. 500) and handed the same to Mr. Bremner, and obtained a receipt from him. The case was not concluded.

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

The Pattiala Railway.—His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab leaves Lahore for Pattiala on Thursday next, to turn the first sod of the Pattiala Railway. His Honor will return to Lahore on Saturday morning.

A Curious Marriage.—Judges have curious duties to perform in the Punjab. The other day a man was committed to the Sessions for kidnapping a girl. It appeared that he had (like Jacob) contracted with the girl's father to serve him for seven years, on condition of receiving her in marriage at the end of the period. But he got tired of waiting, or working or both, and ran off with the girl. Obviously, there was no question of kidnapping in the case; and equally clearly, it was advisable to get them properly married. And to this, the father was willing to consent, if only the man's family would betroth the man's cousin to the girl's brother. This was agreed to; the parties were brought into Court; the Mulla and Kazi were summoned; the one couple were married and the other betrothed, in the presence of the Judge, the fact was duly recorded on the file, and the prisoner acquitted. It is not often, even in India, that a bridegroom stands in the felon's dock to be married.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

BURMAH.

Emeute of Prisoners in the Rangoon Jail.—A few nights ago the Cantonment and the town were disturbed by hearing the bugles sound the alarm, assembly, &c. The military were out very promptly, and it was ascertained that there was an outbreak of something of the kind at the Jail. Four Companies of the 11th M. N. I., and a Company of the 2nd Middlesex, were soon at the gates, when it was found that all was quiet. On inquiry it was stated that a single man had made an attempt at escape, but had been captured. Further inquiry, however, elicited the fact that a whole gang of convicts had succeeded in getting out of their ward, had beaten a couple of warders most unmercifully, and would have escaped, at any rate some of them, had not the European Overseer alarmed the guard, and the sentries fired. Of course the sentries could not see anything, and would as easily have killed friends as foes. It frightened the recalcitrant convicts which was the thing most desired, and they returned to their ward.—*Englishman's* Correspondent.

Barnum's White Elephant.—Barnum's agent, though he did liberally for the hire of the Hairy Family at Mandalay for the American Museum, was unsuccessful. He has since managed to secure a white or sacred elephant at a cost of Rs. 15,000, about ten times the cost of an ordinary working elephant. It is to be hoped the speculation may be a successful one, as this is the first white elephant which has left Asia. In the deed of sale of the animal the sellers stipulate for good treatment of the elephant, and that they want the money to repair their temple and pagodas. The sellers seem not to have thought that the expenditure of so much hard cash alone was a guarantee that the animal would be well taken care of. A great many young elephants have been shipped from this place during the last few years. They are taken principally by Mr. Cross of Liverpool, who for the first lot paid £140 each. This price has since been reduced to £100, whilst seeing there is a demand for them the price on the spot has risen from about Rs. 250 to Rs. 400. Freight is Rs. 200, payable whether the animal lives or dies, and in addition, a present is generally given for looking after the elephant on board. At old rates, a handsome profit was made if two out of three baby elephants reached Liverpool in health. When shipped from this in March or April they do not suffer much from cold. The white elephant is going at a somewhat risky time, for it will reach Europe in the dead of winter. However Barnum may be trusted in his own business, and I supposed has made every arrangement, including probably finnel suits for his costly purchase.—Correspondent of *Pioneer.*

STARVATION WAGES IN LONDON.

"W. M." writes in the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—In more favoured centres of industry a rise of from 30 to 100 per cent. may have taken place during the last fifty years, but among the poor in the metropolis the movement has been a retrograde one. It is the literal truth that thousands of men, women, and children barely manage to exist on starvaion pay, and enjoy none of the luxuries the consumption of which has so enormously developed. Very little in the shape of luxury can be extracted from the 2½d. which is paid for the making of an ulster, or the 2½d. which is supposed to repay the labour of manufacturing a gross of matchboxes. Fare worse than that of the work-house is the return which women and children secure for labour extending from the early hours till far into the night. And men are scarcely better off. Skilled work done at home, such as the manufacture of furniture, is miserably paid, and, with thousands in search of employment, the remuneration for riverside labour is cut down to the lowest level. A penny per ton for the irksome work of unloading coal is the beggarly pittance which the dock-labourer is paid. By middlemen he is robbed of his righteous earnings, for the cost to the merchant or shipowner is possibly 2½d. or 3d. per ton, and contractors and sub-contractors pocket the difference. The supply of labour is so out of proportion to the demand that those who are in search of work are at the mercy of the middlemen and employers, and manifestly they do not scruple to grind the poor to the uttermost. This is a large and not the least difficult part of the problem which has so much engaged public opinion of late; for even with houses rent free thousands could not earn more than would secure the barest necessaries of life. This applies to London more particularly than to the great centres of industry, for so far as I am aware the prices paid for the lowest classes of labour in other towns do not fall so low as in the metropolis. I have before me prices paid in Edinburgh and Glasgow, and they are one, two, or three hundred per cent. higher than those in London, and in these towns the conditions of life are not so severe. With such starvation pay civilization is impossible, and it is not astonishing that the prevailing discontent should take the form of a bitter hatred of those who reap the benefit of the grinding toil of the abject poor.

THE P. AND O. COMPANY.

The following is the annual Report of the P. and O. Company, which was to be submitted at a meeting convened for the 4th inst.:—

The directors have now to submit their Forty-third Annual Report, in anticipation of the meeting to be held on the 4th proximo.

The balance-sheets and accounts are printed at the end of this Report. The net surplus for the year, including £8,975, brought forward from last year, amounts to £212,310, which after deducting the *interim* dividend of 2½ per cent., admits of further dividend of 2½ per cent., and a bonus of a 2 per cent. (on account of Egyptian Transport Service), which the directors now recommend to be paid, a balance of £9,310 being carried forward to next year.

FLEET.

The usual statement of the Company's Fleet is prefixed to this Report.

In the last Half-Yearly Report the Directors stated that they had contracted with Messrs. Caird & Co., for four new steamers, and the first of these vessels, the Valetta, was launched on the 19th instant. It will be seen by the list of ships that the latter two of these steamers are named the Tasmania and Chusan.

The only steamer at present undergoing refit is the Thibet, which is now receiving new boilers at Dundee, and will be on the active list again in a few weeks.

The general safety and efficiency of the Fleet have been full maintained. A collision occurred at the end of May between the Lombardy and a steamer named the Huntingtontower in the Red Sea, but the matter has been settled between the respective owners without an appeal to law.

The work performed during the past year has been in mileage considerably greater than that of the previous year.

MAIL SERVICES, &c.

The directors regret to state that the Mail Services, and the traffic arrangements of the company generally, have again been seriously disturbed by the re-imposition of quarantine in Egypt, and its enforcement at the same time at all the ports in Italy.

To state very briefly the particulars concerning this matter, it must be mentioned that Egypt suddenly declared arrivals from India in quarantine in May, although at that time there was no alarm of any outbreak of epidemic cholera in India. Very shortly, however, after the adoption of this unnecessary precaution (so far as India was concerned) it was followed by the appearance of cholera of a very virulent type in Egypt itself, which was eventually shown to have been caused entirely by the abominable condition of Damietta and other towns in that country, from a sanitary point of view.

The appearance of cholera in Egypt was immediately followed by quarantine at all the ports in Italy, and each successive development of the disease in Egypt was the signal for further stringency in the precautions adopted by Italy until at last the inhabitants of Brindisi rose *en masse* to prevent even the tarred sacks containing the mails from being landed at that port, and the mails had on several occasions to be brought on to Plymouth because it was found impossible to forward them through any port in Italy without excessive delay. Eventually, however, a *modus operandi* was found by landing the mails at Venice, on condition of their coming through the Suez Canal, without having been in contact with Egyptian soil, and on this system the Homeward Mail Service has been worked during the last five months. The directors are happy to add, that notwithstanding the additional distance involved in the *detour* through the Suez Canal and the continuance of the voyage to Venice, the mails have arrived in London with great punctuality.

The result of this double quarantine has been unfortunate for the Company, not only in the fact that it has caused serious injury to the passenger trade via the Contient, but also because in order to carry on the Mail Service efficiently in the face of the disadvantages of the greater distance which the mails have had to be carried and delays in the Suez Canal, the speed and consumption of coal have been very materially increased. In point of fact as far as the Homeward Passenger trade via Brindisi and Venice is concerned, it has completely ceased to exist since quarantine was first imposed at Brindist in June. The local steamers running between Venice and Alexdria have also, owing to the same cause, obtained no cargo, so that practically this weekly service has been for the last few months, and still is, carried on simply and exclusively for the transport of the mails, as far as the homeward Service is concerned. The quarantine regulations in Italy are now being gradually relaxed, but their continuance, even in a mitigated form, is an effectual impediment to trade, although it is unnecessary to add that the directors have done everything in their power to diminish the loss which the Company has incurred from this cause.

The directors have the pleasure of stating that within the last few days they have charactered the Poonah to the Admiralty for Transport Service.

INSURANCE AND DEPRECIATION.

The ordinary charges under these two headings have been made in the accounts.

The sum of £239, 476, being 5 per cent. on the first cost of the Fleet, has been carried to the credit of stock in ships, and in pursuance of the approved policy to reduce the value of the Fleet in the company's books, whenever a favorable opportunity arises for doing so, the directors have for this purpose appropriated a further sum, amounting to £50,000, from the general profits of the year.

A distribution from the Underwriting Account of 1 per cent. is recommended, and the balance of that account, viz., £27,000, the directors have carried forward in Suspense Account to meet future contingencies.

In opening this Suspense Account the directors hope to be able to make it a permanent feature in the company's books, as a fund to meet extraordinary circumstances, and to equalise dividends. In its former capacity the fund in question will stand as a bulwark to protect the Reserve, which it is desirable to render as far as possible impregnable. On the other hand the Suspense Account will act as a "rest," which may be added to or subtracted from, according to the general result of the year's working. The directors feel assured that the proprietors will recognise the importance and utility of this new element of security in an undertaking subject to such serious fluctuations as the company's business must be in the present era of competition; and therefore acting on this belief they have put to the credit of suspense a sum of £43,000 from general profits, which added to the £27,000 already mentioned, enables the account to start with a balance in its favour of £70,000.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

In their Report at the close of the last financial year, the directors in referring to the then condition of business, stated that on nearly every line the company were contending with a lower range of freights than had existed for some years previously, and that this state of things was gradually becoming worse. They also pointed out that this unfavourable result was owing to the large amount of new tonnage which had been crowded into the market, and which, consisting mainly of a cheap class of cargo boats, were able to carry at exceedingly low rates. It was also added that some time would probably have to elapse before the Eastern Shipping Trade would again be in a flourishing condition.

Unfortunately, the latter part of the above statement has proved to be rather below than above the mark, because the shipping trade has not only not recovered nor shown any sign of improvement, but continues to grow steadily worse; and the time cannot be far distant when, unless some change occurs for the better, a considerable amount of tonnage must be laid up because of the loss entailed in working it. Under these circumstances the proprietors will hardly be surprised to see that although the company's vessels have done more work than at any time before, the freight returns are £15,350 less than during the previous year. Happily, on the other hand, there has been an increase in the passage receipts, amounting to £50,546, and this, combined with the returns from the Transport Service, enables the directors, notwithstanding a considerable increase in the working expenditure, and a decline in exchanges, to render an account for the year which they trust will be considered, under the circumstances, fairly satisfactory.

DIRECTORS AND AUDITORS.

In conformity with the provisions of the Deed of Settlement, two of the directors and the auditors go out of office on the day of the meeting.

The retiring directors, viz., Mr. Montagu Clough Wilkinson, and Mr. John Ralph Engledue, offer themselves for re-election, and the Board have much pleasure in recommending them for that honour at the hands of the proprietors.

The auditors, Mr. William Samuel Deacon, and Mr. Henry John Baddeley, also offer themselves for re-election.

DIVIDEND AND BONUS.

The warrants for the dividend and Blonus now recommended—in all 5½ per cent., as per note at foot—will be payable, free of income-tax, on and after the 21st proximo.

Dividend for half-year ended 30th September, 1883..	2½ per cent,
Bonus from Underwriting Account.. ..	1 "
" Profits on Egyptian Transport Service	2 "
	5½ per cent.
Interim Dividend paid in June	2½ "
Total Distribution for the year 1883	8 per cent.

By order of the Board of Directors,

A. M. BETHUNE, Secretary.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 13th December, 1883.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·996
Temperature of the Air	77·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68·4
Dew Point..	64·0
Relative humidity of Air..............................	·649
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 8).	4·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.) ...	84·3
Minimum do. do. read at 10 a.m.)...	68·4
General Direction of Wind*	N, NE, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	285

* From midnight.

THE PRINCIPALITY OF SARAWAK.

By Rajah Brooke.

Twenty years ago I published an account of my experiences in the little Kingdom of Sarawak, which my uncle, Sir James Brooke, founded in 1843. Attention has more recently been directed to the principality by Mr. St. John and Miss Jacob in their Lives of Rajah Brooke. Since then, however, little has been heard of the progress of one of the most interesting experiments in English colonization in the history of the world. The real struggles of the colony of Sarawak, its difficulties, and the disasters which at one time nearly led to its disappearance, are well known. But it is by no means so well known that the colony has surmounted its early stages of trial and difficulty, and is now in a flourishing condition. I believe we may fairly claim that Sarawak has at last turned the corner, and is now in as satisfactory a position—financial, commercial, and administrative—as any colony under the British flag. The Editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette* having thought that some account of the present position of Sarawak might not be uninteresting to the general public in view of the present state of affairs in Polynesia and the Further East, I have great pleasure in complying with his request, and jotting down a few leading items of information concerning the present position and future prospects of Sarawak.

Sarawak has recently been enlarged by the addition of a strip of coast-line stretching 100 miles to the north. With this accession of territory the coast-line of Sarawak is 330 miles in length, quite as long as from the Thames to the Tweed. The region under my authority extends over an area of from 34,000 to 40,000 square miles. The population of Sarawak is its weakest point. With an area exceeding that of Scotland its total population is less than that of Birmingham. With the Chinese, aborigines, Europeans, and emigrants of all nationalities, it does not amount, when all told, to more then 250,000 men, women, and children, so that our population only averages about six or seven per square mile.

The government of Sarawak is an absolute monarchy, which I govern as heir of my uncle, Sir James Brooke. I am assisted by a Council of six, composed of the two chief European residents and four natives, nominated by myself from the leading natives of the district. Besides this Supreme Council there is a General Council of about fifty, in which the leading European and native residents of the various districts have seats. This Council meets once every three years, or often if required. Sarawak is divided for administrative purposes into eight districts, corresponding to the number of principal river basins in the country. There are three chief districts presided over by European officers, who have power to call upon the natives for military service. In each district the European officers are assisted by native officials, who administer justice among the diverse races living in Sarawak. I am frequently asked what law they administer. I think the true answer is, the law of common sense, based, of course, on English law, with a good deal of native and Mussulman customs. We do not worry the natives by any unnecessary changes, and there is a great absence of red tape and precise rules and regulations. But we keep steady pressure directed towards the discouragement of cruel or debasing practices. Take, for instance, the case of slavery. Before I left Sarawak, three days before the great volcanic eruption at Krakatoa which made itself felt 700 miles off at Sarawak, I had completed arrangements for the entire abolition of slavery at the end of 1888. At present any one can purchase his freedom for a sum varying from the maximum of £9. Two or three months' hard work is sufficient to earn the redemption money, but hitherto the slaves have not cared much to buy their freedom; now, however, they are becoming alive to the advantages of liberty, and they are coming forward in batches to purchase their freedom. At the end of five years slavery will be absolutely extinct. In all those changes it is our principle not to hurry matters, but to allow people gradually to become accustomed to the economic change. A decree of abolition launched in the midst of a population accustomed for centuries to slavery would do more harm than good, whereas by gradually accustoming the people to a higher level of civilization they are prepared for emancipation, and it could be effected without violent dislocation of the social condition of the people. The Sarawak Government is very anxious to forward the work of popular education, and it is meeting with considerable success, especially among Chinese boys, who are reported on very favourably in the Strait Settlements and wherever they make their way in the East. Some of the natives themselves are establishing schools, and I hope that much greater progress will be made hereafter. There are missionaries, both Roman Catholic and Protestant, in Sarawak, and they are meeting with moderate success, especially among the young. Order is maintained in the country by a small standing army of 250 men, some 200 of whom are Dyaks. They are armed with Snider breech-loading rifles; they are well drilled, and ha[illegible] proved very serviceable. The navy consists [illegible] seven small steam vessels, the largest of which [illegible] 200 tons, with which I am accustomed to visit th[illegible] various ports and harbours in Sarawak. Th[illegible] military force is under the control of an Englis[illegible] commandant, and it can be reinforced by a le[illegible] *en masse* of the able-bodied population, who hav[illegible] not paid exemption tax, in case of disturbances [illegible] the frontiers or for the suppression of interna[illegible] commotions. We have got through our nativ[illegible] troubles, except on the Dutch frontier, whe[illegible] difficulties sometimes arise. I have the Dutch o[illegible] the south frontier; on the north the Sultan [illegible] Brunei; in the interior the frontier marches wi[illegible] that of native tribes more or less independent and almost entirely savage. In addition to the military force above mentioned there is a police force of about fifty men, making an available force of 300 men. There are about thirty Europeans in the service, taken mostly from England, the chief requirements being a good constitution and cool common sense. The climate is not unhealthy. I have lived there for over thirty years; other officers have been there for a considerable time without suffering more than in any other tropical country. Sarawak is only one month from England, and Englishmen can come home to recruit. The civil service is regularly organized with pensions, &c. I have usually many more applications for employment than there are places to offer.

The revenue of Sarawak is in a very satisfactory condition. The settlement has no public debt, and the revenue more than meets the expenditure, leaving a balance available for public utility. Our imports and exports amount to about £1,000,000 per annum, and they are steadily increasing. We have both coal and other minerals; but our chief reliance is upon the productions of our fields and our forests. We grow enough sago almost to feed the world; our crops of pepper and gambir are steadily increasing, and our agricultural development is capable of great expansion. We expect to be able to grow quinine, and I am experimenting, not without great hopes of success, in growing Liberian coffee; we are also trying tea plantations. Our great want, however, that of population, is being supplied by a steadily growing immigration from China and other coutries. The Chinaman is the basis of all the prosperity in Borneo, as well as the Straits Settlements; without the Chinaman we can do nothing. He brings capital, labour, and revenue. Every Chinaman, on an average, is worth a dollar a month to the exchequer, chiefly owing to his consumption of opium. They are very easily governed when they are not allowed to form secret societies. It was a Chinese secret society which burned my uncle's bungalow over his head and almost destroyed the colony. We armed the Dyaks, hunted down the Chinese, re-established his authority, and made it death to any Chinaman afterwards to belong to a secret society. That law is still in force, and it is the only safety in dealing with Chinese. When once one secret society is established, others are established in self-defence. The whole machinery of murder is set on foot, reprisals become the order of the day, and no good can be done till the secret system is rooted out.

I am very loth to speak concerning the administration and prosperity of Sarawak, inasmuch as it seems as if I were blowing my own trumpet. The success, however, of so remarkable an experiment as that set on foot by my uncle may perhaps be thought not altogether unworthy of attention at this moment, when the question of the future of Polynesia is being discussed. Sarawak is a principality, depending upon its own resources, raising its own army, maintaining its own administration, defending its dominions against all comers. We have established on the largest island of the world a settlement which is distinctively English. Law and order prevail in regions where once the head-hunters conducted their periodical forays. A vast district is reclaimed from the jungle, and being rapidly peopled with an industrious, law-abiding population. Piracy has been suppressed, slavery is gradually being effaced, and in five years will have ceased to exist. Our trade and commerce is steadily increasing, and there is every reason to believe will continue to increase, in the midst of savage tribes living beyond our border. There is gradually being built up a prosperous community of the English type. To have done all these things almost without the assistance of the Imperial Government, and to be able to carry them on for a period of forty years, is a fact not unworthy of being taken into account by those who are engaged in discussing the future destiny of the as yet unclaimed islands of the world.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

UNDERGRADUATES ASSAULTING THE POLICE.

At the Vice-Chancellor's Court, Oxford, on the 19th ultimo, before the Master of Balliol college, and the Provost of Queen's, the Hon. Charles H. S. F. Trefusis, Christchurch college, and Mr. David C. Guthrie, New Inn hall, undergraduates, were charged with assaulting Police-constable Beckwith on Sunday night, and Mr. Guthrie was further charged with wilfully breaking a pane of glass at the police-station. The constable stated that on the night in question several undergraduates had crossed the street and met him, and one said, "Well, bobby, have you got any more reports for the proctors against us?" Last week the constable had to report an offence to the proctors, and the gentlemen were severely dealt with. One of them said, "Let him have it," and part of a pine-apple was thrown at him, striking him in the face. He seized Guthrie, and, with the assistance of another constable, he was taking him to the station, when Mr. Trefusis also struck him in the face. They were both then taken to the station, and while there Guthrie saw a constable looking through a glass door, and he put his fist violently through it, remarking at the same time, "That is for you." The defendants pleaded "Guilty." The vice-chancellor said this was a very serious offence. The constable had only done his duty the previous week, and they attacked him for it. The accused would be fined 10*l.* each for the assault, and would have to pay the costs and damage.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 14.

THE last published returns of the Bank of England for the week ending on Wednesday are more favourable. The reserve of notes £13,000,000 shows an increase of £500,000, and the bullion is also greater by £200,000. The bills discounted are £300,000 more. The proportion of the reserve to the liabilities, which last stood at 42 per cent., is now 44 per cent. In the Stock Exchange Securities the only change advised is a rise of ⅛ in three per cent. Consols, which are now worth 100⅜.

In the General Produce Market Linseed is dull, and the price for Calcutta, to arrive via Canal, has declined to 43 per quarter; via Cape to 43s. 6d.

The Manchester market is quiet.

The Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed quiet; Surats steady; arrivals quiet. Sales 8,000 bales, of which 1,000 bales Surats. Prices on the spot are unchanged. Good Dhollera fully good fair clause, December shipment *via* Canal, is quoted at 4. 9-16d. In New York ready Mid-Uplands is worth 10½ cents, but "futures" for the month of April are one point higher—say, 10·19 cents. The figures to date are given below.

	1883.	1882.	1881.
Total receipts up to Wednesday	2,859,000	2,832,000	2,642,000
Thursday's receipts	35,000	38,000	37,000
Total since 1st Sept	2,894,000	2,870,000	2,679,000

EXCHANGE is steady. Demand Bank bills 1s. 7 17-32d. to 1s. 7 9-16d.; three months' credits 1s. 7¾d. to 1s. 7 25-32d. Some telegraphic was sold to-day at 1s. 7½d. ready, and for January-February at 1s. 7 17-32d. There is very little increase in the Mercantile Paper offering. In Calcutta rates are quoted firm at 1s. 7½d. to 1s. 7 17-32d. for telegraphic transfer, and 1s. 7 31-32d. to ⅛ for six months' credits. Money there is reported to be tight on account of rupee coins being shipped to Burmah. Telegraphic Transfer on Calcutta to the extent of five lakhs were sold in London yesterday at the rate of 1s. 7 17-32d., and a similar amount in ordinary demand on Bombay at 1s. 7½d. Reuter quotes Bar Silver at 50⅞d. per oz.—a fall of 1-16d. on the previous day's quotation.

Bank Bills on Demand..........1s. 7 17-32d. to 1s. 7 9-16d.
Do. Telegraphic Transfer ....1s. 7½d.
Do. three months' sight ......1s. 7 21-32d.
Credits, do. do. ....1s. 7¾d. to 1s. 7 25-32.
Francs do. do. ...fcs. 2·08½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues quiet—4 per cents., Rs. 98 11-16; 4½ per cents., Rs. 102¼ to 102½.

SHARES.—Bank of Bombay have declined to Rs. 748¾. Some Bank of Bengals have changed hands at the advanced rate of Rs. 860 per share. In Land Companies Colabas have risen to Rs. 805 and Port Cannings to Rs. 380. In Press securities some Bombay Cottons were sold at Rs. 1,295; Mofussils at Rs. 422½; and New Indians at Rs. 217½. There is a slightly better feeling for Mill shares, and rates in some cases have recovered a little. Bombay and Burmah Tradings have improved to Rs. 5,400 for the original and Rs. 1,080 for the second issue. Treacher and Company's shares have fallen to Rs. 1,270; and Kemp and Company's to Rs. 339 per share.

COTTON.—There is a somewhat steadier feeling in the Market, and although there is only a limited demand from shippers, dealers are not disposed to submit to a reduction. A transaction in fully good fair Julgaum, for February delivery, is reported to have taken place at Rs. 168 per candy.

		Per candy.
Oomrawuttee,	F. G.	......Rs. 172
Do.	Good	..... ,, 167
Do.	F. G. F.	..... ,, 160
Dhollera,	F. G.	..... ,, 171
Do.	Good	..... ,, 166
Do.	F. G. F.	..... ,, 158
Western	Good	..... ,, 158
Do.	F. G. F.	..... ,, 149
Dharwar Saw-ginned	,,	..... ,, 162
Compta		..... ,, 141
New Machine-ginned Broach,	Good	..... ,, 209-210 March
,, Oomrawuttee	Good	..... ,, 178-180 do.
,, Dhollera	Good	..... ,, 177 April.
,, Bengal	Good	..... ,, 149
,, Do.	F. G.	..... ,, 153

LINSEED is quiet but steady. We quote on the spot Rs. 5-13½ to Rs. 5-14 per cwt.

RAPESEED.—Some new Guzerat for April-May delivery is reported to have found buyers at Rs. 7-5 per cwt. Very little doing in ready lots. We quote:—Guzerat, Rs. 7-12 to Rs. 7-14; Cawnpore, Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 7-10; and Brown, Rs. 7-4 to Rs. 7-5 per cwt.

WHEAT continues dull without any change in prices.

FREIGHTS remain steady at 21s. 3d. for both weight and measurement by going steamers to Liverpool. Next week's loading 21s. 3d. for the former and 23s. 9d. for the latter. London, 20s to 21s. 3d. and 22s. 6d. respectively. For Havre 25s. is asked for Wheat and 30s. for Cotton.

PIECE-GOODS continue quiet without any noticeable change.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5p.ct.	748¾
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	5 do.	860
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	4 do.	640
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	130
National Bank of India	37,320	— 25	12½	5 do.	85

LAND COMPANIES

New Colaba Co.	4,000	700	2,925	Rs. 35	805
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,400	Rs. 14	380

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p.ct	260
Do. New £20 shares..	..	£20	130 14-6	do.	585
Ditto	..	£20	65 7-3	do.	73
Ditto	..	£20	1-13-1	do.	82
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co..	..	£100	1,000	do.	6150
Do. New Shares...	£1	£18	6-5-0	do.	123

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	Rs. 125	1,150
Akola Press Co	85	500	all	Rs. 75	500
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18p.ct.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs. 100	1,200
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 30	385
Bellary	625	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	560
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	600	500	all	Rs. 65	595
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co..	1,400	250	all	10	65
Bombay Cotton Press.	200	500	500		1,295
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	1,350
Dhollera P. & G. Co..	500	300	all	30	205
East India Press Co ..	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 150	1,450
Fort Press Co	150	325	8,500	350	2,725x
French Press Co	300	500	all	75 p.s.	625
Holkart's Press Co....	450	[illegible]		65	840
Manmar Manfg. Co ..	600	250	250	Rs. 15	335
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 45	422½
New Indian Press	2,400	125	125	Rs. 25	217½
Prince of W. Press ..	500	......	500	100	6[illegible]5
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	Rs. 55	570
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	Rs. 150	1,250
Sassoon Press Co	300	[illegible]	500	25	500
Volkart Press Co......	450	90	..	65	840

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Croma, 2,080 tons, Captain E. Cave sailed yesterday for London with a general cargo.

THE steamer Bedouin, 1,276 tons, Captain W. J. J. Goldsworthy, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk with a general cargo.

THE ship County of Kinross, 1,641 tons, Captain J. D. Stroak, arrived in harbour on the 13th inst. from Cardiff, (8th Sept.), with a cargo of 2,429 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Euphrates, 499 tons will sail to-day for Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Dr. Bartholomeuz, Mr. W. B. Jameson, Baboo Tarruck Chinder Sircar, Baboo Nalin Behari Sircar, one European nurse, and 66 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Abyssinia, 713 tons, Captain A. C. Clark, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, 43 chests opium and 88 horses and the following passengers:—Mr. Molesworthy, Mr. D. Furdoonjee, four natives, two second class, and 77 deck.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian mail-steamer Singapore Captain E. Boselli sailing on the 15th inst. at 4 p.m.:—For Genoa.—Mr. Charles Beer, Mr. A. S. Cowdell, Miss A. Pedroza, Col. Baldwin, Mrs. Baldwin, and Miss Baldwin. For Port Said.—Mrs. Vario Adele. For Suez.—2 deck passengers.

THE Cie Nationale's steamer Chandernagore arrived here yesterday from Marseilles with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. G. Ruckert, Mr. and Mrs. Cadge, Mr. P. Beier, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson and child, Mr. Singer, Mrs. Webster and child, Dr. and Mrs. Crombie and Campanion, Miss Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. Montclar, Mr. Butler and Mr. Sparr.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Grant, 2,306 tons, Captain A. Campbell, arrived in harbour yesterday from London (16th Nov.), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Two Misses Michell, Mr. and Mrs. Morrison and two children, Mr. Morgan, Mrs. Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. Fose, Mr. and Mrs. Dunear, Mr. and Mrs. Builder, Mrs. Wick, two children and ayah, Mr. Hampton, Mr. Morrison, Mr. Punnett, Mr. Michell, and Mr. Wray.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
13	C. of Kinross	Stroak	Cardiff, Sept. 8.
14	Clan Grant (s)	Campbell	London, Nov. 16.
	Abyssinia (s)	Clark	Bussorah, Nov. 29.
	Chandernagore (s)..	....	Marseilles.
	Hughenden (s)	Hall	Middlesborough.
	Princess Serapis.	Veil	Bangkok, Oct. 26.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
14	Inchmornish (s) ..	Sanders	Dunkirk.
	Bhownuggur (s) ..	Nacoda	Bhownuggur.
	Croma (s)	Cave	London.
	Bedouin (s)	Goldsworthy	Dunkirk.
	Cathay (s)	Robbie........	Trieste, &c.

The steamer Euphrates, Mackerness, to Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, obtained their port clearances, yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Bangalore, to China, &c.
Steamer Knight of St. Patrick, to Dunkirk.

CALCUTTA.

Dec. ARRIVALS.
11 Maharani (s) ....Burleigh....Port Blair, Nov. 29.
Dilsberg (s) ....Sinclair ......Glasgow, Oct. 29.

MADRAS.

Dec. ARRIVAL.
11 Tibre (s) .... Calcutta.
Dec. DEPARTURE.
10 Husara (s) .... Bombay.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 15.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice LATHAM.)
(If Chamber business is over by 2 o'clock p.m.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

149-82—M. H. Khan—Sallay Mahomed Ahmed Joosub vs. John Mahomed Haji Joosub and others.
469-81—Payne and G.—Cooverbai and others vs Roychund Futta and others—Bomonjee and H.
532-79—R. M. Sayani—Lahabai vs Jafferbhoy Gulamhoosen—Macfarlane and K.
648-79—Macfarlane and E.—Jafferbhoy Gulamhoosen vs Mahomedally Rowjee and another—R. M. Sayani.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD.)
Summary suit.
359-83—In person—Roopchund Hukumchund and others vs W. Arthur Donohoe.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.
501-81—Jefferson, B. and D.—Thucker Vussonji Khimji vs Luxmon Kairo—Balkrishna and B.—For Consul's reply.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 13.

Caldecott, Lieut.-Col., R. A., on leave, from Kirkee.

DECEMBER 14.

Hampton, Quarter-Master, Hampshire, from leave, from England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS. REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. BAYLEY, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, December 15.

The Regiment will parade under the Adjutant this day, Saturday, the 15th inst. Fall in at the Town Hall at 4-45 p.m. sharp. Red uniform with helmets, arms, and accoutrements to be worn. Members who are at the tram terminus at Colaba, Byculla, Grant-road, and Girgaum at 4-15 p.m., and all those met on the way will have their fares paid. Members defraying their own tram expenses will have the amount refunded by applying for the same after parade.

At a meeting of the Council of the Bombay Vol. Rifle Association, it was definitely fixed to have the annual Rifle Meeting on the following days, viz:—26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, and 31st December, 1883. The programme, prospectus, and rules will be published as soon as possible. Tickets will be ready by the 20th inst., when they will be issued at Head-quarters between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. All intending competitors should obtain their tickets before the 25th inst. It was further ruled that all tickets must be issued at Head-quarters and paid for according to the following scale, which includes ammunition, sighting shots, and entrance fees. For a match of 21 shots—Rs. 2. For a match of 14 shots—Re. 1-10-0. Members should pay their Association subscription of Rs. 3 at the same time.

The entrance for matches 1 and 5 is Rs 3 each.

By order,
A. H. ATKINSON,
Capt. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

AT SEA.

DEATH.

GILDER—October 27, on board the sailing ship "G. C. Truiant," off the Island of Paragua (Palawan) Manilla, Edward Gordon Gilder, Engineer, "S. S. Luzon," third son of Mr. G. C. Gilder, Assistant Secy. to Govt., Judicial Department, aged 25 years.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

MANGAN—December 12, at Victoria-road, Byculla, the wife of W. S. Mangan, of a son (still-born).

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MEDWORTH—December 7, at Dhampur, N.-W. P., the wife of E. H. Medworth, O. and R. Railway, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

HAMMICK—SEARLE—December 11, at Madras, Murray Hammick, M.C.S., son of the Rev. Sir St. Vincent L. Hammick, Bart., Vicar of Milton Abbott, Tavistock, to Ada Constance, daughter of Colonel A. T. Searle, M.S.C.

DEATH.

MORTON—December 11, at Lucknow, Susan Katherine wife of Lieut.-Colonel G. deC. Morton, and second daughter of the late Major R. F. Grindall, H.E.I.C.S.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the ombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Flora Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 1, MEADOW-STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.
OPPOSITE ROGERS & CO.

SPECTACLES *V.* BLINDNESS.

SPECTACLES can only be perfectly adjusted by those having a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the eye, combined with optical experience. We have the highest medical authorities, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection employed by the mere vendor, is the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. MESSRS. LAWRENCE AND MAYO. Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adapt their IMPROVED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, at their Offices, Rampart-row, above Soundy and Co., Bombay, and East-street, Poona, daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 5. Pamphlet and Price-list free on application.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE*,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty
the King of Wurttemberg, Germany,
Established 1809.

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE'S* PIANOS.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of these celebrated Instruments HAS ARRIVED by Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. S. MEDUSA and are being tuned by our man from the Factory.
SCHIEDMAYER and *SOEHNE'S* PIANO DEPOT,
ESPLANADE-ROAD, OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER
AN EARLY INSPECTION SOLICITED.
Prices &c. &c. &c.
Prices as previously advised, on the two years system.
Plain square Piano.......Rs. 33 per month or Rs. 750
Sympathetic square .... ,, 36 ,, or ,, 825
Semi-grand, on three legs ,, 6 ,, or ,, 1,375
10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
C. MARCKS & Co.,
Sole Agents.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."

This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried. DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other. *** "AGENTS WANTED."

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1883.

THE taking off by poison of the Emperor Vianlan, the successor of his more famous brother Tu Duc on the throne of Annam, is a blow to the French. When in August last Tu Duc died—it was rumoured that poison had been employed in his case also—the French, who had just bombarded and occupied Hué, lost no time in recognising Vianlan as his heir. He was induced without any difficulty to sign what the French called a treaty, and the Chinese a convention, recognising the Protectorate of the Republic over Annam and ceding Tongking. A number of Mandarins were at once sent out, at the instigation of the French Admiral, directing every one to submit to the new order of things and welcome the new protectors of the country. At first this mission was fairly discharged, but eventually the Mandarins saved themselves trouble by siding with the party of opposition and preaching resistance to the French. The "Emperor of Annam" remained—the Chinese hinting doubts as to the validity of his title—and the protecting Power made the most of him. Now that he has been poisoned, they will have to find another puppet in his place. The intention of those who poisoned Vianlan—or are said to have poisoned him—to declare war against the French, could not have been made known at this stage if the latter were really preponderant at Hué. Very possibly they have drawn off most of their garrison from the capital with a view to strengthen Admiral Courbet's expedition against the Chinese garrison at Bacninh. This strong place is now the centre of interest. From day to day we must expect to hear of the attack thereon, which has been so long deferred, and which is to be the signal for avowed war between France and China. The pretensions of the French to Tongking only assumed a quasi legal aspect when Vianlan signed the Treaty of Hué. It is to assert the right thus conferred or confirmed that Admiral Courbet has been instructed to occupy Sontay and Bacninh. The access to the former place being rendered difficult at the present season by marshes and ponds, Bacninh gets the preference and will be attacked first. It is defended, according to Marquis T'seng, by Chinese troops, who are understood to be 6,000 strong, with a procurable reinforcement of 4,000 sent or to be sent to their assistance by Sontay. If Bacninh falls Sontay must follow; if the attack fails the position of the French will be very difficult and embarrassing. They have no cavalry to follow up the Black Flags or any other bands whom they may succeed in worsting in the combats that are constantly taking place. They have few or no horses for their artillery. The transport of guns and material in the interior is well-nigh impossible, and if an attack on Bacninh should miscarry the prestige will be on the side of the Chinese. What this means in the confused medley that is now imminent, especially since the pliable Vianlan has been put out of the way, it is easy to calculate. M. Ferry lost a golden opportunity when he failed to seize upon the offer which the Chinese at one moment actually made to recognise the "Convention" of Hué in so far as it established a French Protectorate over Annam on condition that Tongking should not be annexed to the French dominions. Annam with its population of some ten or twelve millions would have been a very fine acquisition, and the fact that it would have been acquired almost without effort or cost would not have made it the less valuable. Tongking might have been acquired afterwards, if occasion served. Either Russia or England would under the circumstances have closed with the offer at once, and digested the Empire of Annam while hopefully watching the course of events in Tongking. The French statesmen of the old school would have done the same. But in these later times the *coq Gaulois* thinks nothing done unless he can clap his wings and crow. And other birds, and even dragons, have an objection to submit to be crowed over.

WE hear from up-country that the Rajputana and Malwa railway is at last going to be used for the transport of troops from the Punjab to Deolali and *vice versa.* The fact of this line of railway being narrow gauge has alone been the cause of its not having been used before for the conveyance of the large number of troops that yearly require to be carried to and from Northern India. But camps are now going to be established at Mhow, Neemuch, Nasirabad, Bandikui, and Delhi, and a certain proportion of men will travel by this route, though the carrying power of the line is very limited, being only able to run three troop trains conveying about 250 men each, just half what a broad gauge special troop train holds. Thus the three troop trains that convey the men down to Khundwa *en route* to Deolali, are the identical ones that must be used for the upward conveyance of men from England. If therefore two or three troopships came in within a very short time of each other, and left Bombay in the same manner, it would be impossible to send all the men by the short and direct route, and a considerable proportion of them would have to go round *viâ* Allahabad, the route now invariably used. We have lately pointed out the fatal mistake of a break of gauge, from a commercial point of view, and the arguments on the subject are too well known to need repetition. Equally visible are the disastrous results when a railway system in which there is a change of gauge is used for military transport. Putting on one side the slowness of movement which must ensue and the thorough incapacity of the line under discussion to carry out any extensive movement of troops—putting that on one side, we repeat, let us look at the yearly saving to Government in the cost of troop trains for the conveyance of men between Deolali and the Punjab which would take place if the route *viâ* Allahabad were altogether disused for Punjab troops. By far the greater proportion of British troops in Bengal are located at stations north of Delhi, and it necessarily follows that there are more troops going to and coming from that part of India than from any other. Probably some 12,000 men, women, and children are conveyed yearly between Deolali and the Punjab, and we are not very far wrong in stating that Government would save in the cost of special troop trains something like a lakh of rupees a year. The difference in distance between Delhi and Khundwa *viâ* Nasirabad and *viâ* Allahabad is over 200 miles, the former of course the shorter.

This, however, is only a small matter compared with the intense inconvenience that would be felt on account of the break of gauge if ever any sudden concentration of a large body of troops had to be made in Northern India or in Bombay. A very small force, with its proportion of cavalry, artillery, and baggage animals, takes up a very large quantity of railway stock. The small force that went to Egypt required about thirty-four special trains, exclusive of those for carrying the baggage animals, which numbered about twenty-four. There was thus a total of about sixty special trains required, and it was very seldom that the same vehicle could be used twice, as the downward movement was too rapid to admit of it. A narrow gauge line could not have performed the operation in two months, and with the amount of rolling-stock at present available on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, it would have been hopeless to commence the task with even two months to do it in. So that from a military, as well as from a commercial, point of view, a change of gauge from broad to narrow, on the trunk line of railway communication, is obviously disastrous, and from no one line of argument can it be defended, except Sir Richard Temple's favourite line on this subject, that "it is better to have a narrow gauge railway than no railway at all." Quite so. It is doubtless better to have a bad pair of boots than no boots; but it is fatally false economy to have bad boots because they are cheap. Cheapness, of course, is the real ground of our being afflicted with narrow gauge railways.

THE Bombay tonnage scale has again been under the consideration of the Chamber of Commerce, and resolutions have been passed which will have the effect of removing some of the anomalies that have hitherto disfigured it. Having regard to their attitude on a former occasion, it was only natural that the representatives of the regular liners should object to any alteration being made in the tonnage scale as it now stands. It is somewhat difficult, however, to understand the reasons which are influencing them. It is their practice to fix the charges for various descriptions of cargo as they consider most suitable for their steamers. Their engagements also are seldom made any considerable length of time before the date of the steamer's arrival, and are never given under the heading of "lawful merchandise," which would permit of merchants shipping any description of cargo they chose. For a long time past they have been in the habit of taking wheat at a reduction of about 2s. 6d. per ton as compared with other cargo, thereby proving that they, as well as everybody else, recognise that wheat is a better article to carry at 16 cwts. in the ton than any other description of Bombay cargo. As therefore they never engage wheat without knowing that wheat—and not linseed—will be shipped, it seems difficult to understand why they should object when shippers ask them to quote for a ton of wheat composed of 18 cwts., instead of 16 cwts. as formerly. Surely for them it is purely a question of price. It would appear, from Mr. Sutherland's closing remarks at the meeting of shipowners recently held in London, that the principal objection of the regular liners to the proposed alterations in the tonnage scale is that they would encourage speculation in steamer freights. The views expressed by Mr. Sutherland have not been favourably criticised in Bombay commercial circles. The grounds given for his antipathy to an alteration in the scale will be sufficient, we have little doubt, to open the eyes of the owners of outside steamers, as the very best thing that could happen to them would be the encouragement of speculation in freights. Mr. Parker and Mr. Mackay stood up manfully for the shipowners' point of view. Mr. Mackay remarked that of twenty-five firms that had signed a representation to the Chamber suggesting the alterations in the tonnage scale, ten of them had not shipped a single bag of seeds or wheat during the last six months. But as a matter of fact, nearly every firm in Bombay is interested in the seed and wheat trade, not necessarily because they ship seeds or wheat themselves, but because they take consignments and make advances on shipments. Therefore on behalf of their native shippers they were perfectly justified in supporting such a representation as was made to the Chamber. Mr. Mackay's argument that it was known all over the world what a fine harbour and grand dock Bombay possesses was certainly one of the strongest arguments that could be urged in favour of placing the Bombay tonnage scale on a parity with that obtaining at other ports. The natural advantages and magnificent accommodation for rapid loading and discharging possessed by this port will always give it an immense superiority over other ports in attracting tonnage; and with these advantages it is hardly likely that where two steamers were offering formerly there will now be only one, simply because they are asked to quote for 18 cwts. instead of 16 cwts. to the ton. We cannot help thinking that in making a stand against any modification of the tonnage scale, the regular lines are taking up a position which must prove detrimental to their own interests. It is they alone who have assumed an attitude of no surrender; outside steamers show no disinclination to abide by the decision of the Chamber of Commerce. Already, we are informed, twenty steamers have been chartered on the amended scale, and there is every indication that the movement in favour of the new order of things is spreading. In commercial circles the alterations in the tonnage scale are regarded with considerable satisfaction, as is evident from the fact that more than twenty of the leading export firms have expressed their preference for the new scale. The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce also have pressed upon the agents of the regular liners the desirability of accepting the alterations proposed. This we hope they will see their way to do, for any antagonism between shipping and commercial interests must produce a very prejudicial effect upon the trade of the port. It is a great pity that discord and ill-feeling should exist in the Chamber in regard to the matter. While we cannot approve of a persistent opposition to what has been distinctly said to be the wish of the majority of the members of the Chamber, we cannot help sympathising with Mr. Parker when he complains that shipowners were not consulted before an alteration was made in the scale. Had this course been adopted friction between one section of the members and another would probably have been avoided, though the result as regards the tonnage scale would have been precisely the same.

THE letter from "An Elderly Subaltern," which we published a day or two since, goes very far towards substantiating the charges of apathy and neglect of their own interest on the part of the subalterns of the Bombay Staff Corps, which were contained in our recent article on the subject of the Defence Fund. We do not think it argues much interest in the movement that "An Elderly Subaltern" should have contented himself with gathering his knowledge of what was going on from the necessarily short references that have been made to it in the daily press. The subalterns in Bengal and Madras have apparently taken some trouble to satisfy themselves on the points which appear to be exercising the mind of our correspondent, and their investigations would appear to have set at rest their suspicious of the *bona fides* of the promoters and the chance of a favourable issue to the undertaking. At least such would seem to be the natural deduction from the appearance of the list of supporters of the movement. We do not think we should be far wrong in stating that of the amount at present subscribed 7-10ths came from Bengal, 1-5th from Madras, while Bombay has contributed 1-10th! The amount estimated as necessary to meet the expenses was about £500, of which about 4-5ths has, we believe, already been subscribed. We do not quite agree with our correspondent as to the inexpediency of a middle-man, who may be expected to reap some pecuniary benefit. If he looks forward to a time when his cause will be taken up out of pure philanthropy, he will be very likely to carry his troubles down to the grave with him unalleviated. However, it is no matter of ours. We shall be none the better or none the worse whether Staff Corps subalterns get their companies in ten years or in twelve. We have done all we can to help them, and if they choose not to help themselves, but to write half a column of possible reasons why they should investigate thoroughly the movement before subscribing, instead of writing to Messrs. Grindlay, Groom, and Co., and getting all the information they require from them on the subject, and acting accordingly, they will have no one to thank but themselves if they do not get their position improved before it is too late.

SIR CHARLES JAMES NAPIER,

G.C.B.

DRAW me not without cause—sheathe me not without honour.—*Inscription on his father's sword which he wore at the Bombay Banquet,* 1851. (1)

THERE is no presumption surely in endeavouring to keep alive the spirit and acts of a great man who won distinction in Western India. We claim Sir Charles Napier as a Bombay man. When he came to India he landed at Bombay, and when he took his final departure it was from Bombay he sailed away. Moreover, he commanded a Bombay army in Poona. In Sind he said, "I am a Bombay general commanding Bombay troops;" and again, "I feel fearless of an enemy at the head of Bombay troops;" and again, "With the Bombay soldiers of Miani and Hyderabad I could walk through all lands. They are active, daring, hardy chaps, worthy of Sivaji himself." Nor need we feel embarrassed because of the mighty bickerings which once gathered round the name of Napier in Bombay. All memory of them has died away, and they are nearly a sealed book to the present generation. Time is a great purifier, for we feel as if we had no concern with the actors in these fierce hostilities. It is sufficient for us that Sir Charles Napier has long since emerged from the dross of dismal contentions, in full panoply, the first warrior of his age and the deliverer of Sind. He was born at Whitehall, London, 1782, fought the battle of Miani, 17th February, 1843, and died 1853. His last public appearance was at the funeral of the Duke of Wellington, where he was a pall-bearer. He there caught a cold, from which he never recovered. (2.) He was a small-bodied man, in height, girth, and weight, but wiry and so muscular that in early life he could hold out a musket at arm's length by the muzzle. He wore his hair long. He had dark lustrous eyes; was shortsighted, in India used goggles; and was exceedingly afraid of blindness coming upon him, and owing to his weakness of vision found himself, especially in action, at a terrible disadvantage. He describes himself as thin, sharp, and black, which is all true. On leaving India he said, "I hope I may not be among the ghosts of the Red Sea; as I am so like Moses, Pharoah would shout, 'We have him at last,' and fall on me tooth and nail." In his last days he writes, "Tell the lady who wants so much to see me that she must catch a mouse, let it look out of an oakum bag, and she has my portrait." (3.) This is capital caricature. You could scarcely see his face for hair, from which his dark eyes peered out; and he had very few gray hairs even at 70. His powers of endurance were wonderful. Bear in mind that the feats performed by him, selected by us at random, were done when he was over 60, under the burning sun of Sind or the Dekkan. "At Poona I knocked off 54 miles in the heat. . . . I shall make a ride of 42 miles after sundown to-night, which will make 55 miles for my day. *Ætat* 62. Came here last night very tired after a seventy-mile ride, but wrote my despatch before lying down. I rode from daybreak to daybreak, and falling asleep on my horse, I was awoke by his stopping. *Æt.* 63. I have been on horseback from 4 in the morning till 2 in the afternoon; slept 13 hours without turning a hair . . . Our march of 22 miles ended at midday; I then slept under a tree, waiting baggage, and had breakfast at 2 p.m. Up at four; rode 10 miles; breakfast at 7; *write, write, write* till 5, when horse waits for me to review two regiments. *Æt.* 68. In 1845 I rode a camel 75 miles without a halt, and I was 15 hours a day on horseback for five days, with a flux upon me, in Kohat." In a wild devil-me-care letter which he writes to his mother, when a young man, he paints himself black enough: "Abusing the army, pulling off my breeches, cursing creditors, and putting out the candle, all in a minute, I jumped into bed and lay there blaspheming, praying, and perspiring for two hours until sleep came." And, again, he says, "Now for a dose of opium," a small one we presume, and not De Quincey's daily ration of 8,000 drops of laudanum. But he left all these habits behind him in England—except the praying and the perspiration, which he brought faithfully out to India, as we shall see further on.

A Scotch ditty runs—

> Napier is a Peer, but Nae Peer is he,
> Napier is a Peer, but how can that be?

Everybody knows that Wellington and Napier were two very different men. So for that matter were their prototypes in a way, Agamemnon and Achilles; the one famous for dignity, power, and majesty, the other for chivalrous spirit, bravery, and unrelenting hatred. Wellington and Napier were different in the accident of their birth, their education, and the means by which each attained to the pinnacle of fame. The one by slow and painful steps reached it, and Wellington towers far above Napier, and indeed all his contemporaries. Wellington was 34 at Assaye, Napier 60 at Miani. The one was a Conservative, the other a Radical in theory, but practically a monarchist in politics; the one unpopular, the other popular in the army. That Wellington considered Napier the next best soldier to himself is evidenced by his words when Sir Charles was still hesitating about going to India in 1849—"If you don't, I must"—which settled the question; and what is known to all the world is this, that Wellington was a great political power in the State: he "stood four square to all the winds that blew," whereas Napier held a secondary position in politics, if any at all.

But the points of resemblance are more numerous than the points of contrast. Both were of Irish descent, and both spent their earlier years on the banks of the Liffey. Both were men of war from their youth up. Both were eight years in India. Both were kind and merciful to the natives, and the beasts of burden did not suffer at their hands. Both were severe disciplinarians, but Wellington was the severest. "What is law for you is law for me;" and by this maxim the Duke abode; but in his later life the majesty of Napier could brook no submission unless it suited his purpose; and it was upon this very question of insubordination to the Governor-General that a link in the chain was broken that bound him to authority, and he drifted away from the Duke and from India. The distinction in this respect between these two men, though a supreme one, is not worth discussing here, for Napier was altogether *sui generis,* a man not to be measured by other men. The God-given instincts of his nature had produced in him a form as complete of its kind as ever existed, and had he wanted these he would not have been Charles Napier. But to continue. Both were down upon the press, and with reason, for in the Bombay press, particularly in Napier's time, there was too much of the liberty of unlicenced printing. Both commanded in Poona, and both received magnificent banquets in Bombay on the eve of their departure, though each in his own time had once, if not oftener, used bad words on the Bombay Government, and had a good chance of being burned in effigy in Bombay itself. And here it may be observed that their action was entirely unfettered—to make peace or wage war in such manner as seemed best unto them; and it is curious to note that Wellington transmitted to Napier nearly the same words which the Marquis of Wellesley, his brother, the then Governor-General of India, had despatched to himself forty years before,—leaving him very much to act according to his own discretion. No divided command therefore (4) damped the ardour or confounded the purposes of either; no alternative authority ending in disgrace or abortive attempt to retrieve disaster, as in the history of Afghan, and at least in one episode of Crimean, warfare.

Napier's character is altogether unique; for dash, for pluck, for endurance, for self-denial, for courage, for a kind of ubiquity, he has never been surpassed by mortal man, and no king or crusader that ever stood sword in hand at the gates of Jerusalem hath ever excelled him. Long may such qualities be admired and possessed by us as a people, for it will be a woeful day for England and for India when men are not to be found to confront danger in the hour of need, exercise self-denial, or be bold and quick-witted enough to sieze an emergency in the art of war, and convert even the numbers of an enemy into the instrument of its own defeat or destruction. The chairman of the Bombay banquet recalled to the memory of his hearers great names—Condé, Turenne, and Marlborough—but ere Napier's fame had reached its meridian it seemed as if history were incapable of furnishing material enough for comparison, and the field of animated nature was made to do duty with all the imagery of Oriental hyperbole. His goings forth were described as comely as the greyhound's, and in ambush he was as wily as the pard. Napier Singh was a lion, and his mother the mother of lions. He was an eagle, sometimes chained, too often, it must be admitted, for his own aspirations, but anon, when at liberty, swooping down with unerring aim on his victim. He was the war-horse of scripture, pawing the valley, swallowing the ground in his rage, and saying Ha! Ha! as the sound of the trumpet broke upon his ear (5); and in fine to the Belooch and Pathan he was the brother of the devil, who could be at two places at one and the same time, to all of which he soliloquizes, "Charles Napier, Charles Napier, take heed of your ambition. Get thee behind me, Satan." But we may dismiss trope and metaphor with the fact that with 2,000 men he defeated 35,000.

It is recorded that his future son-in-law, Montagu McMurdo, returning from a single combat in which he had been engaged, presented himself to the commander of the forces. His hands were all dabbled with human gore, and his body laid open from the shoulder to the navel—absolutely ripped up the style is forcible, but it is Napier's)—but luckily for him he had cleft the skull of his Beloochee antagonist. Napier, as has been related to us by one now dead, constituting himself Knight of the Tourney, said, "Henceforth you are to be known as McMurdo of the bloody hand," which looks like a piece clipped from a page of Froissart. And his brother tells us in his Life that alone and at midnight, when the army was asleep, he strode out in the field of Miani and amidst heaps of the piled dead (he had seen nothing like it since Hugomont) the veteran warrior invoked the Deity to absolve him. "So let all thine enemies perish, O Lord. And the land had rest for forty years.

The story of the acquisition of Sind is the same story so often told by us. It was the same here as with the other States the Government of which we supplanted in Western India, with this difference, that the Talpoors were a modern race, the creation of the Dooranees of Afghanistan, and had nothing by way of prescriptive right to boast of. Compared with the Peishwas they were but of yesterday. We gave Sind a settled Government instead of a system of tyranny and oppression. It was a system where the people dared not lift up their heads, where to acquire money or property by trade or industry was tantamount to a crime, and where the exercise of an honest calling had long ceased to be a virtue. What are the people to us? was the constant cry of the Ameers. But why do we raise the question? Has not the land rested for forty years? Let any man now-a-days travel through Sind and contrast it with the days of Belooch ruffians and the squalid and debauched Ameers who reigned in Hyderabad. What are the million tons of produce which now reach Kurrachee but proofs of the justice of its acquisition, and of the debt we owe to him who gave it to us, Sir Charles Napier? And to this may be added that whatever were the obstacles thrown in the way of that acquisition, whether by newspaper men or by individual members of the Government, or by the Bombay Government itself, ample reparation was made to Sir Charles Napier and to the justice of his cause by the city of Bombay before he took his final departure from India, in a splendid banquet where a hundred of our leading citizens did him honour and anticipated the judgment of history. Nay more, we make bold to say that had Napier been forty years of age instead of sixty when he was made Governor of Sind, and been vested in its administration for one decade, he would, notwithstanding the progress it has since made without him, have effected a wonderful transformation, and made the wilderness to blossom as the rose. Sind has been named Young Egypt, and under his guiding hand, you may depend upon it, the Indus in its progress would have scattered its fertility like the Nile through scenes of ancient renown. Armed with despotic authority he would have turned the waters of the Indus (6) by irrigation on that vast square of a hundred miles, now only covered by the milk bush and the camel thorn which meets the eye of the traveller from the hills of Beloochistan. Everything will grow in Sind if you get water, and what Mahomed Ali did for Egypt Napier would have done for Sind. Despotism goes straight to the mark, and Napier was nothing if not a despot.

It was long ere fame and fortune came to Sir Charles Napier. It will scarcely be believed that if when he arrived in Bombay in 1841 being then 59 years of age, he had then died, he could not have left a single sixpence to wife or children. He paid the last £500 that he had to the purser in Bombay Harbour for passage money from Suez. He, good easy man, had gone to insure his life before leaving England, but the Insurance Companies would not take him. It is superfluous to say he was a bad risk, as for thirty-six years he had never breathed freely owing to a wound in his head. The fact that he was a general in the North of England on £1,000 a year does not count for much. He found, like so many other generals at home, that the bunch of feathers in his hat made him suffer considerably in his purse. He had been trying at this time to eke out his means by writing, and he gave Colbourn his "Lights and Shadows of Military Life," for which he received £50. Nobody believes that he spent money uselessly, and at 21 he vowed that he would never be a slave to his tailor. But he started life without a penny, except his pay of four shillings and eight pence a day, and a heavy drain was on it in his youthful years which no human being knew, not even the recipient of it. In 1844 he had invested as much as would yield his wife and daughters £120 a year each, but this must have disappeared, and it was only in Poona that he was able to say, "Hard times, come again no more." The first thing he did when he came to money was to hand over £5,000 to a deaf and dumb son of his brother Sir William Napier, and this before he knew of the Hyderabad prize-money, which, we have seen somewhere, amounted to £50,000. When he arrived at Oaklands, where he died, his life was a continued *role* of beneficence to all who stood in need of it within his reach, worthy and unworthy sometimes also, for they were all God's creatures to Charles Napier.

J. D.

(To be continued.)

(1.) This very day fifty-seven years ago I received my commission as an ensign and girded on this sword, my father's sword, which has for these long years hung at my side.—*Speech at Bombay Banquet in* 1851, *where Sir Erskine Perry and Sir William Yardley presided.*

(2.) Low voices were heard to say at the funeral. "The next in genius stood by the bier." "That eagle face, that bold strong eye, and felt that there was still a mighty man of battle before them."—*"Times" Newspaper,* 1853.

(3.) In this connection the following, told us by an officer of the Royal Engineers, himself an excellent painter and connoisseur of the fine arts, has an amusing interest. This officer had a havildar who was long with Sir Charles Napier, and who almost worshipped him; and on seeing a very fine painting of Sir Charles he naturally thought it would gratify the havildar to have a look at the likeness of his old master. So he sent it to him, without telling him who it was. The havildar, failing to see in it the resemblance to anything human, asked on returning it, "Is that the picture of a cat?" The likeness was a fine one, but the havildar, a most intelligent native, had failed to perceive it! Mouse or Mouser, no one, we may be sure, would have listened to this story with greater relish than Sir Charles Napier himself.

(4.) Wellington's Despatches and Napier's Life.

(5) Here is a note of exultation." The feeling that when battle comes on like a storm thousands of brave men are rushing to meet it, confident in your skill to direct them, is indescribable; it is greater than the feeling of gladness after victory. Oh! there is no pleasure in a battle beyond rejoicing that we have escaped being slain. But when the columns bear upon an enemy as the line of battle forms, as it moves majestically onwards to conquer or die, as the booming of the cannon rolls loud and long amidst pealing shouts and musketry, then a man feels able for his work, and confident in his gifts, and his movements tell upon the enemy. There is no feeling equal to that exultation which makes men seek to become conquerors, if religion does not aid reason in holding it in check.—*Life, Vol. III.,* 185—1857.

Some Affreedees had gathered on a sugarloaf rock terminating a spur of the precipitous hills on our flank; this rock being close to the road barred our progress. On the summit a warrior stood like Fuseli's picture of Satan, with legs wide apart, and arm high in air. Waving a sword and shaking a shield, he shouted and defied us. A young Artillery officer, Maister, laid his gun with a shell, and the flying death whizzing through the air, burst at the moment it struck the brave Affreedee: his head, his legs, his arms flew like radii from a centre, and a shout of exultation burst from the troops. The amusements of a field of battle are grim. Condemn not that shout. Life was played for in a rough game, and they who won naturally rejoiced; it is, however, a painful remembrance.—Do. 231.

(6) Old Indus is a devil when he takes a freak into his head, and there is nothing left but to float on his back.—C. N.

(7) Order at Sukkur, 1843:—"Gentlemen, as well as beggars, may, if they like, ride to the devil when they get on horseback; but neither a gentleman nor a beggar have (*sic*) a right to send other people there, which will be the case if furious riding be allowed in camp or bazaar. The Major-General calls the attention of all the camp to the orders of Lieutenant-Colonel Wallace, 18th ultimo, and begs to add that he has placed a detachment of horse at Captain Pope's orders, who will arrest offenders, and Captain Pope will inflict such a fine or other punishment as the Bazaar regulations permit. This order is to be published through the cantonments by beat of drum for three successive days, and Captain Pope is not allowed to let any one off punishment, because, when orders have been repeated and not obeyed, it is time to enforce them: without obedience an army becomes a mob, a cantonment a bear-garden. The enforcement of obedience is like physic—not agreeable, but at times very necessary."

TELEGRAMS.

THE STATUTORY CIVILIANS AND THE ILBERT BILL.

(FROM THE DEFENCE ASSOCIATION.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 14.

The Defence Association have received a telegram from London, dated December 13, stating that Mr. Whitley Stokes writes to the *Times* to-day to contradict Mr. Hunter. He says that if the Statutory Civilians are included he disapproves even of the present Bill.

ASSENSOLE RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANEEGUNGE, DEC. 13.

There was a very good attendance and good sport again at Assensole to-day. The following are the results:—

FLYAWAY STAKES.

½ mile heats.

Cinabar, 10st. 2lbs., Captain Webb... ... 1
Trout, 11st. 6lbs., Mr. John 2

Eight ran. An objection was lodged against Cinabar for not racing with the rest in the second heat, though winning the first and third time. Time—31 secs.

GIVE-AND-TAKE STAKES.

1 mile.

Goldmohur, 9st. 5lbs., Tingey 1
Temptation, 7st. 8lbs., native 2

Four ran. Won comfortably in two minutes.

ALL-HORSE RACE.

2 miles.

Bluebell, 11st., Captain Webb 1
Mercedes, 11st., Mr. Rowland 2
Lord Beaconsfield, 11st., Mr. John 3

Won after a good race by half-a-length. Time—3 min. 55 secs.

PONY RACE.

¾ mile.

Millicent, 10st. 12lbs., Captain Webb ... 1
Slowcoach, 12st., Mr. Rowland............ 2

Four ran. Won easily. Time—1 min. 31 secs.

COLLIERY PURSE.

1 mile.

Black Diamond, 9st. 8lbs., Tingey 1
Old Stager, 9st. 9lbs., Fleming 2

Four ran. Won easily. Time—2 min. 20 secs.

An unfortunate carriage accident occurred at the outset of the evening; a lady was thrown out of her conveyance and broke her leg.

RANEEGUNGE, DEC. 14.

The Assensole meeting concluded to-day with good sport.

FREE HANDICAP.

½ mile.

Red Deer, 10st. 7lb., Perrett 1
Terrible Billy, 10st. 4lb., Captain Webb. 2
Norwester, 9st. 3lb., Butler 3

Eulo, Lantern, Fly, and Mercedes also ran. A good race; won by two lengths. Time—52½ secs.

PONY HANDICAP.

¾ mile.

Millicent, 11st. 2lb., Captain Webb...... 1
Temptation, 11st. 10lb., Mr. Nowland... 2
Muscat, 9st., Mr. Duncombe.............. 3

Won by three lengths. Time—1 min. 31 secs.

GALLOWAY HANDICAP.

½ mile.

Glacioline, 10 st., Tingey 1
Goldmohur, 9st. 6lb., Perrett. 2
Temptation, 7st. 4lb., Native............ 3

Won by a couple of lengths. Time—55 secs.

MATCH—Rs. 200.

¾ mile.

Robert the Devil, 9st. 10lb., Pogose...... 1
Flossie, 9st., Perrett 2

Won easily.

ALL-HORSE HANDICAP.

1 mile.

Red Deer, 10st. 7lb., Mr. Frant 1
Little Dick, 10st., Tingey 2
Blue Bell, 11st., Captain Webb 3

Lord Beaconsfield also ran. Capital race; won by a neck, the rest close up. Time—1 min. 52 secs.

COMBINED HANDICAP.

For railway and colliery horses.

Ralph, 10st. 8lb., Captain Webb 1
Black Diamond, 10st. 1lb., Tingey...... 2
Old Stager, 10st., Mr. Apples............ 3

Won easily. Time 1 min. 37½ secs. The objection to Cinabar on the second day is undecided. An objection has also been lodged against Temptation running on the first day, on account of his height.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

NEWS FROM ANNAM.

LONDON, DEC. 14.

Reports have reached here from Annam that the anti-French party have poisoned the King, and intend to declare war against France.

FORTIFICATION OF CANTON

News from Hongkong states that Canton is being strongly fortified.

H. M. TROOPSHIP EUPHRATES.

The Troopship Euphrates left Plymouth yesterday for Bombay.

RUMOURED DESERTIONS OF THE MAHDI'S FOLLOWERS.

CAIRO, DEC. 13.

Spies are bringing in reports that wholesale desertions are taking place amongst the followers of the Mahdi.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, DEC. 13.

The Anchor Line steamer Nubia left here for Bombay this morning.

LISBON, DEC. 14.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Canara, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee and Malabar Coast, left here yesterday evening.

SUEZ, DEC. 13.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Murray left here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ranald arrived this morning.

The Cie. Nationale's steamer Canton, from Bombay, left this afternoon for Marseilles.

COLOMBO, DEC. 14.

French Mail steamer Tibre, from Calcutta, arrived.

LONDON, DEC. 13.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been flat.

Fair Dhollera .... 4d.

The Manchester market has been quiet.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper.................... 80
4½ " " 82⅜
3 per cent. Consols for account.......... 100⅜
3½ " Sterling Loan................. 102⅜
4½ " French Rentes................. 106
Bar Silver.. 50⅜

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of notes and gold and silver coin in the Banking Dept. combined.........£13,000,000, Inc. £500,000
Bills Discounted ....£19,800,000, Inc. £300,000
Bullion, total amount in Banking and Issue Department combined .. ...£22,100,000, Inc. £200,000

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 44 per cent.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY, NIGHT, Dec. 13.

10 p.m .. .. 72·7

FRIDAY, Dec. 14.

6 a.m. .. .. 69·9
10 a.m. .. .. 77·1
2 p.m. .. .. 82·1
4 p.m. .. .. 80·2

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT, after spending a couple of days at Benares, left the sacred city on the 12th inst. by special train for Lucknow, where they were to arrive the same evening.

AT a sitting of the Appeal Court yesterday, the Land Mortgage Bank of India obtained a rule *nisi* for leave to appeal to the Privy Council from the judgment of Mr. Justice Bayley and Mr. Justice West, given some time ago in the case of the Land Mortgage Bank against Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy and another. The original decision in the court below was given by Sir Charles Sargent, who awarded the Land Mortgage Bank Rs. 40,000 as damages for the loss and nuisance caused to the Grant Buildings, the property of the bank. Mr. Ahmedbhoy having appealed from that decision, Mr. Justice Bayley and Mr. Justice West reduced the amount of damages to Rs. 1,000. It is from the latter judgment that the bank now wants to appeal to the Privy Council. The rule *nisi* abovementioned directs Mr. Ahmedbhoy to show cause why the bank should not be granted a certificate to appeal to the Privy Council. If no sufficient cause be shown, the appeal will go.

A FULL BENCH, consisting of five judges of the High Court, set yesterday to deliver judgment in the matter of an application made by the Pleaders' Association of Western India in October last, asking that a circular be issued intimating to all the subordinate courts that High Court pleaders were entitled to practise in those courts without special *sanad* or permission; and further that the last sentence in rule 14 of the Pleaders' Examination Rules be cancelled. The judges who presided were Mr. Justice Bayley, Acting Chief Justice, Mr. Justice West, Mr. Justice Pinhey, Mr. Justice Scott, and Mr. Justice Latham. The Chief Justice was of opinion that, under the present law, the pleaders of the High Court were not entitled, as they contended they were, to practise in the Presidency Small Causes Court. After an elaborate review of the existing enactments, his lordship said the court was bound to reject the application in both its branches. The other judges, arguing from different points of view, concurred in opinion with the Chief Justice. Mr. Justice West remarked it was to be regretted that the pleaders of the High Court should be excluded from the Small Causes Court even for a time; but the proper remedy was to be found not in a loose and illegitimate construction of the existing law, but in a new law specifically adapted to the mischief which it was desired to remedy. The pleaders' application was unanimously rejected by their lordships.

The *Englishman* and the *Pioneer* are in danger of seriously falling out over the Jurisdiction Bill. The latter's correspondent at Calcutta telegraphed on the 12th instant:—

"The local papers publish to-day statements, very nearly identical in terms, dealing with the paragraph in Monday's *Pioneer* which drew attention to Mr. Keswick's attendance at the opening of the Exhibition, and argue therefrom that he was the representative 'of that rapidly growing section of the Opposition which prefers reason to passion as a guide.' The papers state that Mr. Keswick received an invitation from the Lieutenant-Governor, addressed to him as President of the Chamber of Commerce, and that he attended in that capacity. Although a member of the Executive Committee of the Exhibition, he was not of the number who received the Viceroy on his arrival at the Museum, and he refused an invitation to the dinner at Government House on the 4th December, when the Viceroy entertained the gentlemen connected with the Exhibition. The *Englishman* is indignant that Mr. Keswick should be suspected of a desire to play the part of a political Iscariot or to 'share the discredit of a ratting Allahabad journal.'"

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* sensibly remarks:—"The Committee of the European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association is wasting its money in getting further telegrams from London about the interview between Lord Kimberley and Mr. Atkins. Mr. Atkins avers that Lord Kimberley made an observation which, besides being indiscreet, would evidently be inconsistent with facts. Lord Kimberley denies that he said anything of the kind. Whatever his faults may be, the Secretary of State has never before been suspected even of that form of diplomatic prevarication which some statesmen seem to regard as excusable; and it is absurd to suppose that his lordship is trying to deceive the public now in a matter like this. Mr. Atkins, on the other hand, is a man who, though as honest, no doubt, and incapable of a lie as a Secretary of State, is quite untrained in the art of interviewing, and may very well have missed the point of what Lord Kimberley said. At any rate Lord Kimberley's contradiction should be regarded as final; and it is useless to try and make any more of it."

THE leader in the recent Aka raid, it appears, is by no means a primitive savage, but a young man who was educated in the Zilla School at Tezpore, and made such progress with his studies that he received an allowance from Government, and was only last year recommended for a scholarship. It was his father, however, who led the last Aka raid which cut up the Balipara guard in 1835—an exploit for which he served two years in Gowhatty jail—and it is easy to understand, the Allahabad paper thinks, how the transmitted instinct of patriotism (or freebooting) has proved too strong in the son for the artificial lessons of education.

AN up-country paper hears of "a Limited Liability Company in formation in London for the purpose of establishing a superb Indian *restaurant* in Pall Mall, nearly opposite the Haymarket. If we are rightly informed, an agent must be even now on his way to this country to recruit 3 *chamar* or Mug cooks, 20 *khidmutgars*, 4 *khansamahs*, and (whimsical detail!) an artist in *puggris*. Nothing is said about *mussalchis*. The *khidmutgars* will receive a pound per mensem, or the equivalent in rupees at the exchange of the day, but the wages of the *bawarches*, *khansamahs*, &c., are not stated. All the Indian servants will receive liberal rations, with lodging (in a kind of special barrack) and washing free. The agent, 'an officer formerly well known at Lucknow,' will have it in charge to make, and formally register, three-year contracts with the several servants engaged—these contracts to provide for all the particulars of travel and voyage expenses, treatment in sickness, penalties for misconduct or desertion of duty, and payment, if desired, of a servant's part-wages to his family left in India during his absence. The agent will further arrange for the regular despatch to London, fresh, and fresh, *taza ba taza*, of such mysterious ingredients of curries, chutnees, &c., as are either not to be procured at all in England, or procurable only in stale and fusty condition. So far as we can judge," remarks the *Pioneer*, "from the merely manuscript prospectus with which we have been favoured, this *Indian Restaurant* will not by any means confine itself to a Hindustani *cuisine*. There will be an eminent French (or rather Belgian) *chef* with a staff of English feminine assistants. How the Belgian artist will get on with his Mug and *chamar* colleagues—how the kitchen damsels will get on (whether too ill or too well) with their dark associates—and how general harmony is to be evolved from the discord of tongues, are points which leave room for conjecture, though we presume they have all met with due consideration from 'the management.'"

THE HON. W. W. HUNTER, presiding at the prize distribution at St. Xavier's College, Calcutta, on the 11th inst., referred to the work of the Education Commission. He is reported to have stated that when the Commission came to the task of practically working out the system of ethical teaching for Indian schools, it found the difficulties arising from differences in religious and ethical belief in India to be so great that it had in the end to confine itself to recommendations of rather a general character. Discussion of general principles could not be altogether avoided, as they had to arrive at distinct conclusions on questions of principle, such as the religious problem, which nearly brought about a crisis with the Commission, the limits of legislative interference and the relative claims not merely of various grades of education, but also of various races and classes of the people. Thanks to the admirable spirit of conciliation which characterised his colleagues, the difficulty was overcome, and he believed the result would be a great extension of popular education on those prudent lines which Lord Ripon had advocated throughout his long public life. But while the Commission has thus been able to formulate a definite plan for the extension of education, the carrying out of that plan must rest with the local Governments, and, above all, with the provincial Departments of Public Instruction.

NEWS reached India, some months ago, of the arrival of two French travellers in Merv. From an article published in the Paris *Journal des Débats*, it would seem that Baron Mechin and the Compte de Mailly have perfomed a very remarkable journey. They started from Pekin three years ago, and journeyed overland through Manchuria to Vladivostock. From Vladivostock they went through Siberia to Irkutsk, and from Irkutsk through Semipalatinsk to Tashkend. Here the Governor-General of Russian Turkestan gave them an introduction to one of the Merv Khans; and they reached Merv safely. Later they turned up at Meshed in safety, whence they travelled to Teheran and on to Russia, reaching St. Petersburg on the 4th of last month.

THE following particulars are obtained from tht statistics of the population enumerated in the Andamans at the last census. The area of Pore Blair is 880 square miles, and the total population of both sexes amounts to 14,628, consisting of 12,640 males and 1,988 females. This gives a density per square mile of 16·66. These people speak as many as 31 languages, and are distributed according to religion in the following manner:—Of Hindus of both sexes there are 9,668; of Mahomedans 3,773; of Christians 584. There are 68 Brahmos, 30 Buddhists, 5 Koals, 31 Chinese, 15 Sonthals, 339 Sikhs, and 115 of other religions (jangalli). The total number of convicted male prisoners is given at 7,440; the rest of the male population, excluding 1,621 who are unspecified, are occupied in sixty different pursuits. Those who are in service form the largest number of them, 1,528; and the next largest group is that of cultivators, who number 1,278. The most popular calling next to these seems to be that of milk-seller, for there are 109 of them. Shop-keeping also appears to be very paying, as it finds occupation for 88 people. As many as 52 dhobies, 42 sweet-meat sellers, 38 carpenters, 31 barbers, 24 blacksmiths, and 20 tailors form the bulk of the remaining male population. Eleven railway contractors form a rather surprising item in this list, while the fact of there being only two doctors and one teacher in the whole of the Andamans seems to suggest an opening for some of our graduates who are in search of occupation.

SAYS the *Spectator*:—"The English are beginning in a vague way to realise the magnitude of India, and to comprehend that it contains some fifty millions more people than all Europe west of the Vistula. Few, however, are quite aware of the number of its cities, or believe that it includes sixty-two with more than 50,000 people, and twenty-two with more than 100,000, namely, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Hydrabad, Lucknow, Benares, Delhi, Patna, Agra, Bangalore, Umritsur, Cawnpore, Lahore, Allahabad, Jeypore, Rangoon, Poona, Ahmedabad, Bareilly, Surat, Howrah, and Baroda. We give them in order of population, but, properly speaking, in the English way of counting, Howrah, the Southwark of Calcutta, should be included in the capital, which with it contains above 866,000 souls, and is the greatest, as it is by far the wealthiest city in the Empire. Below the limit of 50,000 the towns become much more numerous, and there are hundreds with populations above 20,000. The majority of the latter are quite unknown to Europeans, an active magistrate or two excepted; and, so far as we are aware, there is no book in English which gives the slightest account of their organisation, or of the life and people in them. Yet many of them have histories of two thousand years, and in all flourish families which think themselves noble, and have long pedigrees, and stirring tales to narrate. We hear every now and then much of Indian Princes who in India are hardly mentioned, and of 'educated natives,' a scarcely perceptible class, but of the true 'British India' as little is known at home as of the eastern provinces of Peru."

A GOOD deal is said about coquetting with the Irish vote, says the *Pall Mall*. But what do Conservatives think of the following appeal to the Irish electors of York, which was issued the day before the poll by the local managers of the Conservative party in that city?

> You hold a position of the greatest influence and importance in the election pending in this city, and on your votes mainly depends the issue of the contest. The present tyrannical Government is banishing Ireland's starving children in shiploads to America. The reason the present Government sets at defiance the wishes of the Irish members is that they have such an enormous majority at their back. Irishmen should reduce that majority. The Conservatives generally, and Sir Frederick Milner particularly, wish to buy up the waste lands and distribute them to the Irish peasantry on easy terms. . . . . When the Conservatives get into power reduce *their* majority by voting at all elections for Liberals, till you have got the number pretty evenly balanced on both sides in Parliament. You can do this in York. You are strong enough to do it in nearly every city and town in Great Britain, and then, and not till then, will Parnell and his faithful band of followers be in a position to dictate terms to every Government that shall hold office in England.

The placard of which the above is a summary was issued from the Conservative committee rooms, and printed by the Conservative printer on behalf of the gentlemen who were working the election for Sir Frederick Milner.

MR. O'DONOVAN had a presentiment of disaster when he went with the expedition to the Soudan. Writing to a friend in Dublin recently, he said he had sad misgivings as to what would happen to the expedition. "Should I come out of this, my eighth campaign," he said, "I shall certainly begin to think I was not born to be killed in battle." Before leaving England Mr. O'Donovan made a will disposing of the money received by him from the publisher of his work on Merv.

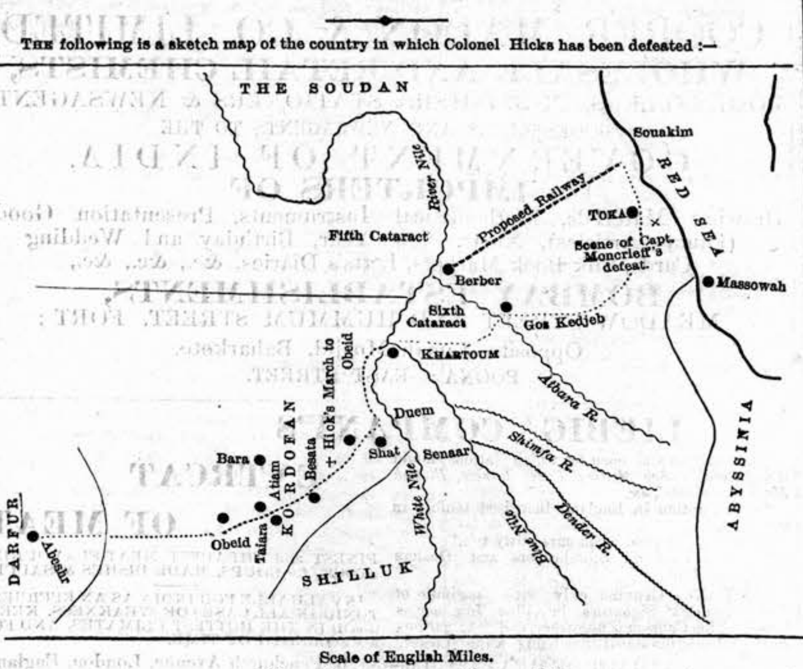
THE London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* writes:—I hear wonderful accounts of the linguistic aptitude and achievements of the Crown Prince of Portugal, who is only a few weeks over twenty years of age. He has already acquired a private library of some 40,000 volumes, containing many rare and precious editions of the leading authors of the world. But he promises in addition to develop into the Mezzofanti of his age, for he not only speaks English with competent facility after no more than two years' study, but converses in fourteen languages, so that he is the master approximately of all the languages of Europe.

THE Durban correspondent of the *Standard* states that confirmatory reports have been received from Zululand concerning the reverses which befell the forces of Usibepu and Oham. These chiefs have been summoned to Ekowe, with the object, it is supposed, of compelling them to give some account of themselves. Oham, however, excused himself from attending on the ground that he has a bad foot, and Usibepu sent word that he would not go to Ekowe unless the British officials, by whose orders he acted all through the recent events, were also ordered to be present. Taking advantage of the anarchy prevailing, the Dutch residents on the Transvaal border have, it is stated, been carrying off the mealies. Mr. Osborn, the Resident Commissioner, has returned from Zululand, and it is believed that some movement respecting the position of Cetewayo will now soon be made.

SCOTCHMEN will be more than ever convinced, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, that no good thing can come out of any place south of the Tweed by the results of the genealogical researches which M. de Lesseps has just made known. Like so many other Frenchmen, he is really, it seems, a Scotchman. In Scotland there were many Lasseps and Lassels, Lesseps and Lassels, while in France there were none of his name except himself and his own family. One of his direct ancestors was with James II. at St. Germain, and it was at that time that his family settled in France. The discovery of his Scotch origin seems to have made a great impression on M. de Lesseps, for he referred to the matter at considerable length twice over during his visit to Newcastle; and indeed, some of the details are highly interesting from the point of view of hereditary genius. M. de Lesseps is proud of being a diplomatist; and the conduct of one of his ancestors who was ordered to arrest Henry IV. of France, but who, instead of arresting the King, forewarned him of his danger, may perhaps be taken to show that diplomacy runs in the family. So, again, although M. de Lesseps modestly disclaims being himself in any sort an engineer, it is interesting to know that one of his ancestors followed a technical profession, and that, according to vestry records still preserved, the Cathedral of Edinburgh was built by an architect named Lesseps.

THE SOUDAN.

THE following is a sketch map of the country in which Colonel Hicks has been defeated:—



Scale of English Miles.
100 50 0 100 200

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN R. P. SANDEMAN, 10th Hussars, has been ordered to join the Hythe course commencing on 1st March, 1884.

THE following postings have been made:—Captain Purchas, South Lancashire; Captain Strong, Scottish Rifles; Captain Robinson and Lieutenant Willmott, Northumberland Fusiliers; Lieutenant Fisher, Norfolk; Major Roussell and Captain Couper, East Surrey; and Lieutenant Moseley, Lincolnshire—all to the second battalions of their Regiments: Captain Haines, Royal Warwickshire, Captain Vance, Leinster; and Lieutenant de Berry, Royal Irish Fusiliers, to the first battalions.

THE following Royal Engineer officers, now in England, have been placed under orders for duty in the Bengal Presidency:—Captains S. M. Kirke and A. Healthcote, Lieutenants W. M. Ellis, W. R. Morton, E. M. B. Newman, and H. M. Chapman.

LIEUTENANT E. H. J. REAY, Wiltshire Regiment, has been removed to the second Battalion of his regiment.

VETERINARY SURGEONS A. F. APPLETON and A. H. Waddell, Army Veterinary Department, have been placed under orders for India, and will embark in December.

SUICIDE OF A SOLDIER.—A correspondent writes from Sitapore, December 10:—We have just seen another melancholy instance of the baneful consequences of allowing soldiers unlimited access to their ammunition. Private Frederick Murrey, of the 2nd Lincolnshire Regiment, committed suicide here on Saturday (December 8) under most painful circumstances, during a fit of temporary insanity. He had been very depressed in spirits for some little time past, but his comrades had noticed nothing sufficient to warrant them in reporting his condition to the authorities. He had been on guard the previous night and spent the morning cleaning his accoutrements. It is supposed that he had some bad news from home by the mail which had just arrived, as he was noticed to destroy the letter which he received; but his barrack-room companions, some of whom were present at the time, little expected the terrible tragedy on which he was bent, and suddenly—even before he was discovered to be making the attempt—he placed his rifle to his mouth and blew his brains out. It is not many weeks ago since a comrade of this poor man, while under the influence of drink, attempted his life in a similar manner, and was only saved by a miracle, through the bravery of a non-commissioned officer, who, at the risk of his own life, wrenched the loaded rifle from his hands just in time to prevent the awful deed. Can nothing be done to prevent such a temptation being placed in the way of insanes, hard drinkers, and men of violent tempers? Those in command, if they only had permission, could easily arrange to withdraw ammunition from the men in such a way as not to interfere with its being at hand whenever it was really required.—*Pioneer*.

THE STOCK-NOTE SYSTEM.

ON the 11th September last the Bombay Government forwarded to the Chamber of Commerce copies of the Resolution of the Government of India, dated August 10, 1883 (already published), on the subject of the means to be adopted for encouraging investments in Stock Notes, and requesting the Chamber "to favour Government with their views, after consulting the principal local banks, on the several points discussed in the Resolution."

The following is the Chamber's reply, dated the 8th inst., and addressed "To the Under-Secretary to Government, Financial Department":—

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 8th December, 1883.

To the Under-Secretary to Government, Financial Department.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 3305, dated the 11th September last, forwarding copies of the Government of India's Resolution No. 2599 of the 10th of August, on the subject of the means to be adopted for encouraging investments in Stock Notes, and requesting the Chamber to favour Government with its views, after consulting the principal local banks, on the several points discussed in the Resolution.

The Committee having referred the Resolution to the various banks, and to persons of experience in such matters, have now the honour to submit their views on the subject.

The chief cause which militates against the popularity of the Stock Note system appears to be that the price at which the notes are issued is higher than the rate at which the 4 per cent. Government Loans are allotted, and that for this and other reasons they compare unfavourably as an investment with the latter security. It results that Stock Notes have proved to be most difficult of negotiation, and that the holder of them is confronted with the alternative of having his money locked up for a period of twenty years or of realizing at a heavy discount.

The low denominations of the regular Government Loan Notes, and the widely extended system of Savings Banks, offer to the class of small investors, to whom the Stock Note system was specially addressed, facilities for depositing small sums of money at interest which must always compete very seriously with the popularity of the latter scheme, and, it appears to the Committee, leave little or no room for its successful operation.

There does not, moreover, appear to be any likelihood at present of the demand for Stock Notes increasing to any appreciable extent in the Presidency towns. The tendency for many months has been for the ordinary 4 per cent. Government Paper to be under par, and while this continues to be the ordinary state of the market for an investment admittedly more advantageous in many respects, particularly in its possessing the great advantage of being enfaceable for transmission to Europe, little progress can be made in the issue of Stock Notes. Of late the demand for Government Paper for Europe has well-nigh ceased, and further considerable amounts of Rupee Paper have been returned from Europe to India. The immediate cause of this has been that banks, insurance companies, and other institutions at home have been alarmed at the fluctuations in the price of silver and the securities based on it, and have preferred securities based on gold, although yielding a lower rate of interest. The great fluctuations in silver a year ago were no doubt largely due to the Indian Council holding back their drawings month after month for what proved to be a fancy rate of exchange. Since they have returned to the system of meeting the market demand each week, silver has shown more firmness and steadiness. It is therefore possible that Rupee Paper may in course of time resume its former position in Europe. But it is pretty well understood that Government intend adhering to their present policy of raising in India all further loans for Public Works. Looking to the violent fluctuations which are common in the Indian money markets, and the great development which is taking place in the general trade of India, it would be hazardous to calculate on a permanently easy money market in the country. Money has lately become much easier here, and yet 4 per cent. paper is considerably below par, while 4½ per cent. paper is only at a small premium. It is considered a not impossible contingency that Government may have again to resort to a 4½ per cent. loan in renewal of existing 4½ per cents., when these become due, or in raising fresh loans for Public Works. But in any case there seems, in existing circumstances, to be little room for 4 per cent. Stock Notes in the Presidency towns.

The Committee are of opinion that the time has not yet come for the successful introduction of the Stock Note system. The notes do not supply any real or recognised want existing in India; nor does there seem to be any sign of a demand springing up for them in the present condition of the country. While agriculturists live in the huts they at present inhabit, gold and silver ornaments must be much safer securities to hold than Government securities; nor will Stock Notes answer while we have a tight money market and the value of the ordinary 4 per cent. Government Paper stands below the issue rice of Stock Notes.

With these general remarks on the system the Committee now proceed to submit their opinion on the various suggestions discussed in the following paragraphs of the Resolution.

The suggestion that Stock Notes should be receivable in payment of Government demands seems to the Committee to hardly merit serious consideration.

The suggestion that a market should be created by authorizing the sale of Stock Notes at the Presidency towns, thereby encouraging capitalists to deal in them, appears to the Committee to be one worthy of adoption. It is most unlikely that, with their many disadvantages in comparison with Government Paper, the market for Stock Notes would ever become so great as to interfere with the borrowing powers of Government in the ordinary way. On the other hand, it is probable that the market so created would be the means of Stock Notes finding their way into the hands of investors who do not at present hold, nor are likely to be holders of, ordinary Government Paper.

The objection founded on the non-payment of interest in circles other than that at which a note has been issued, if it has been felt as an obstacle to the sale of Stock Notes, can easily be obviated in the manner indicated in the Resolution.

With regard to the objection that Stock Notes are liable to be lost or destroyed, and that their value can be obtained only with great difficulty, and after a long time has elapsed, the Committee thinks that Government, with the view of encouraging the issue of Stock Notes, might well accept a moderate risk in the case of small amounts, and when satisfactory evidence has been obtained of the note having been destroyed, an officer in the position of the Comptroller-General might be allowed to exercise a wide discretion in the matter of making immediate or early payment in such cases. In the Resolution it appears to be accepted as probable that, in the case of a note which had been lost or was supposed to be destroyed, and the amount of which had been repaid to the claimant under the usual guarantee, turning up again, the indemnity would be worthless. The Committee agree with the conclusion arrived at in the Resolution, that the fact of two respectable men promising to pay in the event of the note being found, of itself affords a guarantee that the note has really been lost; but the district officer could surely take care that the guarantors were such that in the improbable event of a claim being made on them, one or other of them would be able to meet it without much trouble.

The Committee can see no objection to paying interest on a divided note, if the pieces making up the whole note are produced. The Committee do not see any reason why private individuals might not be licensed as vendors of Stock Notes.

In conclusion, the Committee desire to add that if it is the intention of Government to persist with the scheme, the following suggestions bearing upon its working might be worthy of consideration, and they believe that their adoption might tend to somewhat lessen the disfavour in which the notes are now held:—

1. They would suggest that the notes be made redeemable within the shortest possible term of years compatible with the objects of Government in the introduction of the scheme. Any reduction from the present term of years would, they think, tend to increase their negotiability.

2. That the interest on the notes be made payable half-yearly, and that some arrangement be adopted by which the payment of that interest could be transferred from one circle to another.

3. That the proposal contained in para. 11 of the Resolution be adopted.

4. That the discount of 1 per cent. now given to the licensed vendors be applied instead towards a reduction of the rate at which the notes are issued.

5. That the appearance and size of the notes be improved, and that they bear the signature of a responsible officer of Government.—I have the honor, &c.

(Sd.) J. GORDON, Secretary.

THE GOVERNMENT AND RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

THE following letter has been addressed to the Chambers of Commerce, London, Liverpool, and Manchester in reference to the Bombay Chamber's communication to the Government of India, dated 5th instant, which was published in the *Bombay Gazette* of 10th idem:—

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 7th Dec., 1883.

The Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Manchester, Liverpool, and London.

Dear Sir,—I am directed to forward to you five copies of a letter, dated 5th instant, addressed by this Chamber to the Government of India in support of a Resolution passed by the Madras Chamber of Commerce to the effect that the Government should borrow for public works such sums the interest on which would not exceed the sum levied as a Famine Insurance, viz. £1,500,000. The Committee of this Chamber, however, go further than this; they advocate, in addition to the proposal made by the Madras Chamber, the application, in whole or in part, of the two-and-a-half millions sterling which Government now raise or provide annually for Productive Public Works, as a fund with which to pay interest on the capital required to be raised to construct State railways on a large and comprehensive scale within the next few years, or to supplement, by way of loan, the capital of the existing railway companies.

The Committee desire me to express their hope that the proposals made in this letter may receive the cordial support of your Chamber; and they would be much obliged to you if you would kindly cause this letter to be published in the newspapers in England, along with any letters or memorials which your Chamber may think it advisable to write on the subject to the Secretary of State for India.

The Government of India are quite alive to the great necessity which exists for rapidly developing the country by means of railway extensions; but although these extensions would have the best effect on the commerce and people of India, they are delayed by the action of the home authorities; and the committee apprehend that, unless this all-important question is taken up vigorously by the English Chambers, and pressed upon the attention of the Government, the progress which will be made in railway construction in India will continue at the same slow rate at which it has hitherto done.

Should your Chamber disapprove of, or prefer, any other mode than that here suggested of raising the necessary capital for the rapid extension of railways on a large and comprehensive scale, the Committee nevertheless hope that you will urge upon the Government that such extensions should be taken in hand at once, and prosecuted with the utmost possible expedition, as being better calculated than any other means to promote the interests of India. I remain, dear sir, yours, &c.,

(Sd.) J. GORDON, Secretary.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT AT BENARES.

BENARES, 11th Dec.

AFTER lunch to-day the Duke and Duchess and party, accompanied by the Commissioner and the Collector, started for the Queen's College, and were met at the entrance by the Officiating Principal, who conducted them through the building. Thence the party drove to the Prince of Wales's Hospital. Surgeon-Major Hooper met their Royal Highnesses and conducted them through the wards, while the Duchess visited the female ward in company with Lady Downe. Arriving at the Town Hall their Royal Highnesses inspected the various specimens of brassware laid out on tables in the centre of the hall. In the compound under a large shamiana were representatives of the various handicrafts, such as weavers, jewellers, workers in brass and marble, &c, and the Royal party closely inspected each section, many of the craftsmen being at work at the time. A move was then made towards the city, the party alighting at the Carmichael Library. The visitors were conveyed in sedan chairs to the Purana Bisheshar and Bishwanath Mandirs, where the priests and devotees placed garlands of flowers round the necks of their Royal Highnesses and party. Finally the Man Mandil observatory was reached, and after being shown over this, the visitors re-entered their carrages at Dasisamadi Ghat and drove home *via* Sigra.

The Duke and Duchess accepted various little gifts in the shape of brassware curiosities as they passed through the city, and were well pleased at the various sights. The police arrangements throughout were admirable, and reflect great credit on Mr. Parsons, District Superintendent, who rode beside the Royal carriage throughout the way. At the Duke's request the Ghat illuminations have been abandoned, the moon being too high to make them effective.

Immense crowds of natives thronged the streets through which the *cortége* passed, and though there was much enthusiasm, the utmost order prevailed. Neither the Duke nor Duchess looked at all fatigued.

Dec. 12.

The dinner last night was a private one. Afterwards a nautch was given by the Maharajah in the drawing-room, with which their Royal Highnesses were well pleased. Early this morning the Royal party drove down to Rajghat. Getting into the steam-launch they steamed up to Ramnagar and paid the Maharajah a visit of half an hour. Here the Maharajah presented their Highnesses with a nuzzer of shawls. The Duke presented the Maharajah with photos of himself and the Duchess. Returning from Ramnagar in the launch the party alighted at Dasisamadi Ghat and drove to Nandesar for breakfast.

At half-past ten the Royal party drove to the Oudh and Rohilkhand station which was prettily decorated with flags. The departure was private, but the chief civil and military officers were in attendance. After taking a cordial leave of those present, Their Royal Highnesses' special, under charge of Colonel Pemberton, Consulting Engineer, and Mr. Hartwell, Traffic Manager, steamed out of the station at twenty-five minutes to eleven. Lunch will be partaken of at Fyzabad, and the special is timed to reach Lucknow at 6-40 this evening. Their Royal Highnesses are by no means fatigued after yesterday's sight-seeing, and have expressed themselves well pleased with all the arrangements.—*Pioneer*.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF CEYLON.

SIR ARTHUR GORDON was presented with no fewer than three addresses on the day he landed at Colombo (the 3rd instant,)—one from the members of the Legislative Council, another from the Colombo Municipality, and the third from the Sivhalese native community.

After being sworn in, Sir Arthur made a long speech to the Legislative Council, from which we quote the following passage:—

> I have much to learn, much to see and hear, and much to ponder and discuss before my opinions on matters here can be entitled to any real weight. Nor am I disposed to make any hasty promises, which I may find myself unable to fulfil; but, although it would be altogether premature to speak as though I had made up my mind upon points on which my information is as yet imperfect and as to which I have as yet had no opportunity of consulting either my executive or official advisers in this colony or the general feeling of the community, it will not, I think, be out of place, and it will not, I hope, be altogether distasteful to you, if I state some of the points which to me, as a stranger, it appears my attention will be directed. Of course, the first duty of any Government of Ceylon at this time must be the restoration of the equilibrium between the receipts and the expenditure of the colony. Towards effecting this great object we have received important assistance from the Imperial Government, which has readily consented to the immediate diminution of the vote for military expenditure to the extent of Rs. 240,000. (Applause.) This, I trust, is but an earnest of still further reduction in an expenditure which is admitted to form an undue burden on the colony, and of the establishments to the maintenance of which it is devoted, and of the necessity for which, as they now stand, I am as yet by no means fully convinced, though it would of course be altogether premature for me to form, much more to express, a decided opinion upon that subject without much further consideration. This reduction will not be in itself enough. It will be requisite both to resort to measures of retrenchment and to impose some fresh taxation to secure financial position of the colony. It is my most earnest hope that the period of my connection with the colony may witness the completion of the railway in its entirety. (Applause.) While that work remains incomplete, it can never be profitable and it can never be regarded as successful. (Applause.) Unless I am firmly convinced that its continuance cannot be undertaken without criminal rashness (a conclusion at which I shall be very reluctant and very slow to arrive) I shall certainly do my best to induce the Imperial Government and the Legislature of this colony to consent to the efforts and the sacrifices which will no doubt be necessary to accomplish that object. Here, again, I must only express a strong desire. I make no promise, which, notwithstanding my wishes, I may hereafter find to be impracticable. It will be the object of my anxious consideration whether any measures can with utility and propriety be undertaken by Government to diminish those misfortunes which now press on those to whom the colony owes the position it has won, and which I trust it will not lose. It is also my desire to pursue vigorously the policy so warmly advocated and successfully initiated by several of the ablest and most distinguished of my predecessors—I mean that of fostering the growth of agricultural pursuits among the masses of the people, and promoting their well-being by the construction and renovation of well-considered works of irrigation. (Applause.) Many other questions will no doubt speedily press on my attention and demand consideration: such, for instance, as suggested by Mr. Vincent's report on the Crown Forests. But these are matters with respect to which I shall anxiously look for the advice and assistance of the Legislature and the public opinion of this colony. (Applause.) Though I have said that I can make no promises with regard to public matters, the case is different when we come to matters which depend wholly and solely upon myself personally. Then I may venture and I do promise—and it is only my duty—that all my thought and all my time will be devoted to the service of this colony while I am here. (Applause.) But I have not only something to promise, but I have something to ask from all classes of the community. First of all I would ask my fellow-labourers in the Public Service to remember that it is my earnest desire that they should regard the relation in which we stand to one another as not purely an official, not purely a perfunctory one. I am one of those who cannot separate the interest which I feel in the good work done, from the man who does the work; and all those who have the public weal at heart may rest assured and may believe without a second thought in the matter that they will find at the head of the service one who has a ready sympathy, and whose sympathy and whose assistance they may at all times command. Of the planting community I would also ask—nay, I would beg—them to believe that I am fully aware and fully sensible of the vast services which they have rendered to this colony and the position which they have gained for it, and that I deeply sympathize in the misfortunes which they have undergone and which I fear they still undergo. It will be a matter of pride and pleasure to me, during the time I am here, if those misfortunes should give place, as I trust they may, to a period of prosperity; and, finally, I wish the great mass of Her Majesty's subjects in this colony, the native population, to rest assured that the Imperial Government fully acknowledge, and every year more and more recognizes, the nature of the trust committed to it, and that, in acting according to my instructions as a servant of the Crown, I only carry out my own personal convictions. Now, gentlemen, I assume my post and commence the administration of this colony. (H. E. took his seat.) What will be its record it is impossible to say: whether my connection with Ceylon will be long and protracted, or whether it will be cut short speedily, who can tell? Whether it will be a period of prosperity or distress, who can know? But this I do know, and this I can say, that that period cannot be one of true success unless I possess your co-operation and support. Her Majesty's instructions have charged all her subjects here to be obedient and render assistance; and those commands I have no doubt you will obey. But I want much more than that—I want your confidence, I want your aid, and I want your sympathy; for there is very little I can do without this. I will not say that nothing can be done, but I am sure that no great works can be attained. To deserve that confidence and to obtain that sympathy will be my constant study. If once obtained, it will not be rashly forfeited. (Applause.)

The local *Times* says the speech was listened to in a profound silence, broken now and again by the applause of the audience, especially when Sir Arthur referred to the reduction of the Military Contribution which the Home Government had agreed to, and the views he held on railway extension. His Excellency is a very forcible and impressive speaker, though perhaps a little ponderous, and he seemed almost affected as he resumed his seat. He appears earnest to a degree, and the audience which had listened to the speech seemed very much struck with this in particular.

THE NIZAM'S CLAIM TO THE BERARS.

THE *Statesman* says:—"According to Reuter Mr. Gorst, Q.C., M.P., will leave England this week for India. He is coming to advise the Nizam on the Berars question, but will return to England in time to take part in the debates on the question of Parliamentary reform in March. Mr. Gorst is one of the most effective speakers on the Tory side of the House, and is one of the famous 'four' who constitute the 'fourth' party in the Commons. He has been long familiar with the Berar question, his services having been enlisted in the young Nizam's behalf, when Sir Salar Jung paid his visit to England at the invitation of the Duke of Sutherland. Although he was the leading counsel on the side of our adversary, in the case of the Amir-i-Kabir *vs.* ourselves, we were on friendly terms with him in the House, and he there told us some curious stories about the visit of the great native Minister to England. He was absolutely surrounded by 'spies' from the India Office, the worthy assistants of that respectable Foreign Office, which is now once more amongst us. Mr. Gorst himself, to get an interview with Sir Salar Jung, had to smuggle himself into the house, at 6 o'clock in the morning. We sometimes burn to punish the men, who have so dragged the English name through the dirt, to bolster their narrow, *zubberdustee*, despotic, and immoral resolutions in Council. Mr. Gorst told us, as an absolute fact, that it lay within Sir Salar Jung's own power, to secure the restoration of the provinces when he was in London. It had been arranged that at his interview with the Queen he was to ask her Majesty pointedly to do justice to the young Nizam and restore the province, and that the Queen was prepared to make a reply that would have necessitated its rendition, whether the Ministry liked it or not. The interview took place, but Sir Salar Jung, who was received in her Majesty's usual gracious and graceful way, never referred to the subject at all! It could only be conjectured that the India Office had got at him, and persuaded or terrified him into silence upon the subject. Mr. Gorst told us that the matter had been so completely arranged,—the Prince of Wales probably lending a helping hand, and the Duke of Edinburgh also through the influence of the Clerks—that had Sir Salar but defied the India Office and boldly asked for the restoration of the province, the Queen's answer would have been such as to make the rendition a necessity. It was given out about two years ago, that the province would be restored when the young Nizam came of age and Sir Salar Jung's visit to Simla last year is believed to have quieted his mind on the subject."

CHRISTMAS CARDS.

THE stationers' shop windows at this season become all at once attractive for old and young. They are burgeoning—to use a favourite word of Charles Lamb's—into all the ruddy tints to be found in Christmas Cards, almanacs, novelties, puzzles, games, and books; and they glow on the November streets with something like the cheerfulness of one's own fireside. Perhaps this year they are not so ruddy as they have been wont to be in former years: the latest tones of Christmas art have become soberer, while its lines have become more truly artistic. Thus we record a loss as well as a gain. Somehow or other, at the season when snow is, or should be, on the ground, and skies are leaden, we can stand a great amount of contrasting colour in our surroundings. The old masters, be it observed, were not afraid of strong, pure, primary colours. The finest Christmas Card ever painted—why does no publisher reproduce it?—is a vividly-coloured picture by Guido Reni. It depicts the infant Christ lying asleep upon a little cross, dreaming, and smiling in his dreams. Why should we and our children be robbed of any of the cheerfulness of the old-fashioned Christmas Cards? High art is not for such a season. We eat and drink, at these times, and laugh and talk, in our heartiest manner. We want merry books and merrily-coloured pictures to send to our friends.

The first admirer of art who ever sent his friends a Christmas Card was—if a controverted, but generally accepted tradition be true—the late Sir Henry Cole. He projected the idea of greeting his acquaintances by means of a pictorial card bearing seasonable wishes. The result of the notion was that Sir Henry's friend, Mr. Horsley, designed a festive board of diners arranged on a plan which resembles in burlesque the celebrated dinner scene which Millais painted in his Pre-Raphaelite days. Here the people, looking at us out of the picture, hold up their glasses to toast us. This scene is flanked on right and left by two allegorical drawings of alms-giving. Thus the whole design forms a kind of irregular predella, and underneath comes the immortal and immemorial wish—"A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year to You." Sir Henry Cole, as many know, and as more will learn from his forthcoming "Recollection," wrote frequently under the *pseudonym* of "Felix Summerly." This card, in its original state, bore that it was "published at Summerly's Home Treasury Office, 12, Old Bond-street." It seems to have been printed in outline, and coloured by hand. In execution and workmanship it is as unlike modern Christmas Cards as Peter Parley is unlike Mr. Ruskin. Nevertheless, the folk depicted here have red, healthy cheeks, and there is a simple spontaneity about Horsley's design that still pleases. It was issued in 1846. Some fifteen or sixteen years afterwards Sir Henry Cole republished this design in order to vindicate his claim to the origination of Christmas Cards. Some have said that Prince Albert brought over the idea from Germany. Others have endeavoured to prove that an Englishman was the first to project the things, but that Sir Henry was not that Englishman. Some time ago there was a protracted newspaper debate on the subject. Sir Henry Cole was scarcely defeated then; we must wait and see whether Mr. Alen Cole, his son, editor of his father's forthcoming memoirs, will completely vindicate his parent's claim.

The question as to who was the first producer of Christmas Cards on any considerable scale is, seemingly, a moot point also. Messrs. Goodall and Co. were very early in the field. Mr. Robert Canton, however, of Jewin-street, claims to have been in the same field at least as early as the firm already mentioned. Mr. Canton has this advantage over Messrs. Goodall, that from the first he and his workmen executed all the cards they produced; while Messrs. Goodall, being wholesale stationers chiefly; entrusted the execution to other colour-printers, contenting themselves with being the publishers. Soon other rivals sprang up to divide profit over the new industry. The well-known firm of Marcus Ward and Co., to whom part of Messrs. Goodall's work was for a time entrusted, early entered in competition for success on its own behalf. Doubtless, considering the enormous amount of Cards they produce from year to year, and the high average of workmanship maintained over the bulk, Messrs. Ward may be reckoned *par excellence* the Christmas Card manufacturers. To this branch of the stationery trade they appear to devote more extended attention than even such high-class firms as Messrs. De la Rue and Co., though no publishers excel this last-named firm in the highest style of Christmas Card colour-printing.

The early Cards were very conventional affairs, of course—cock robins in the snow, yule logs, plum puddings, *et hoc genus*. Many of them were not even designed originally for their ultimate object at all, but were simply transmogrifications of old valentines, some even continuing to wear a border of paper lace. The first cards were sold at prices ranging from one penny to eight pence. The kind of design produced at four-pence can now be excelled, as regards size and quality of artistic workmanship, at a halfpenny. Now-a-days, as all know, plenty of clever young artists are glad to compete in designing for the Christmas Card-makers. Even artists of high repute are willing to try their hand at this kind of design. The most notable experiment in card designing, however, carried an important lesson with it. An enterprising publisher a year ago produced a set of cards designed by Academicians. None were striking; most were ill-conceived; and one—Mr. Poynter's—was a miracle of unfortunate taste. The truth is, that it is doubtful whether Raphael, or Michael Angelo, or an angel from heaven, could prepare such things without some apprenticeship. The design of a Christmas Card must have a directness which tells a plain story to the big, plain public. It must, further, be such as tells a seasonable story; and it must duly make allowance for the shortcomings and the possibilities and tricks of colour printing. Thus it comes about that few designs, even from good artists, are accepted for ordinary reproduction by publishers, except on the understanding that they may be "edited." Skilled hands touch them up—here eliminate an unnecessary colour, there strengthen an outline, or again add a tone by providing for the use of "half-tints," "quarter-tints," and other lithographic mysteries. Without such editing, many excellent drawings would cost twice as much to produce, and yet not tell so well after passing through the stones. Plenty of ladies of title work for the publisher of Christmas Cards—Baronesses, Duchesses, and even Princesses—and it is said that all of them look sharply enough after their gains. Almost invariably, however, there is much to alter in women's drawings.

Designs, to meet acceptance readily, should be sent to publishers in sets of four or six, as, for trade reasons, they usually publish their goods, assorted in these numbers. Once accepted and edited, the designs are then passed to the lithographers, who proceed to outline them on the stone, and then scheme out the colours. Each colour, of course, needs a separate stone, unless it can be formed as a compound from two other colours used in the design. A cheap Card may require eight stones—that is to say, eight different processes of printing. Many of the high-class Cards now sold require eighteen stones, and a few go considerably beyond this. In order to reduce the cost of production as much as possible, the colour-printers print many designs from the same set of stones. Thus, one stone may contain the first impression of as many as from eighteen to sixty cards, all printed at once. Sixty is the practical limit in England; but Germany goes further. The two common numbers thus printed in England together are thirty-two and forty-eight. Seeing that good drawing now commands a high prica, and that so much labour is required to translate an artist's work into lithographic printing, one may easily suppose that a good Christmas Card costs its publisher a considerable sum to bring before the public. All colour printing being to some degree problematical in its results, the publisher does not ultimately determine the price of a card by Mr. Ruskin's political economy standard—namely, the amount of labour spent on it. The resultant effect may be easily obtained, or obtained with difficulty; but the final effect is the sole guide to the appraisement. To give a notion of what may be the average cost of a Christmas Card to the producer, it may be mentioned that a set of four good three-penny cards will cost the publisher from one hundred and fifty pounds to three hundred pounds.

Cost of production being so great, and public taste in such matters being so uncertain, it may be wondered that so many new competitors have lately entered the market. These new competitors, who have every title to respect for their enterprise, are principally German houses. The reasons of the recent increase of competition are principally two-fold. In the first place, retailers of these cards were enjoying such a large profit on them that the public used to pay four times more than they cost to produce. The retailers being thus such good prey, of course many colour-printers made up their minds to try what they could get out of them. In the second place, Germany was a home of colour printing long before our country took it up vigorously. Consequently, at the present day, such printing in its more ordinary forms can be done more cheaply there than here. The result of recent commercial changes with regard to the trade has been that the public now pays for its goods three times, instead of four times, the cost of production. Thus competition is again found to be the friend of the customer. At the same time, this competition has been going too far in the direction of forced reduction of terms offered by wholesale producers to retail dealers. The Christmas Card trade is not so good as it used to be for any class of vendors, and the complaints last year on this subject were everywhere to be heard. Nevertheless, the various English manufacturers expend a capital of about a million sterling every year, and thus the British public may be computed to pay three millions per annum for Christmas Cards. The sum seems large, yet do we not spend every Christmas-day no less than 800,000*l*. on good cheer in the shape of liquor?

The cards we buy in December are prepared fully a year beforehand. In May the commercial travellers are busy spreading their sample books before the stationers. By the end of August these tradesmen have completed their plans for the Christmas season. These early arrangements are necessary, not only for the stationers' convenience, but to enable the publishers to print the amount of cards ordered by the trade. Colour-printing is a comparatively tedious process. Manufacturers often see their pet designs declined by the trade and inferior cards curiously favoured. We remember to have once ventured on a remonstrance with a cloth manufacturer on the ugliness of certain patterns. "You forget," said he, "that we have to design for people of bad taste, as well as for people of good taste." The colour-printer and the stationer cannot forget that their public, *en masse*, is rather rude in its tastes. When it gets anything at once simple and genuinely pretty, however, it accords a very hearty welcome to it. We have known a set of simple floral cards of which half a million sets were sold in one season. These cards have now been before the public in slightly modified forms for four or five years; and during that period the total number of sets sold has exceeded six millions. Successes like these naturally tempt capitalists to spend much energy and money on these little bits of pasteboard we exchange in friendly greeting. Messrs. Marcus Ward, for instance, have as many as two hundred and fifty "hands" at work all the year round on their cards. It must not be supposed that the Christmas Card, like the plum-pudding, sees but one season of festivity. As the horse descends in its career from the turf to the knacker's shed, or the West-end tailor's garments end in the Hounds-ditch, the Christmas Card has its exits and its entrances. Originally produced as the work of a good artist, and carefully lithographed, it may fetch two shillings. Special editions of it, with fringes and the like, will make it more costly. Next season its borders are curtailed, and it will appear at sixpence. Next year, again, the stones will be manipulated so as to alter the backgrounds and one or two accessories; then the thing appears at twopence. And last of all, *sans* fringe, *sans* border, *sans* everything but its inner core, it will sell by tens of thousands at a halfpenny. Even then it has not finished its career. The border stripped from it may be used over again with another design; while the original design may yet drag out existence as a reward card a decoration on a *menu*. The verses used on these cards are, of course, equally available for repeated use.

It might be thought that the folks at the General Post Office would abhor the very name of Christmas Cards; but apparently that is very far from being the case. For some years a very kindly custom has been in vogue among officials of that immense Department. The practice probably had its origin in the fact that when despatching a mail bag destined to reach some distant part of the world late in December, the officer in charge bethought himself of slipping in his calling card, pencilling on it a word of seasonable greeting. In whatever manner the practice began, it is now a fact that the General Post Office unofficially sends to all the chief postal stations of the world a handsome Christmas Card. In response, it receives hundreds of reply-cards every season. These come from Beyrout, Trebizond, Rome, Adelaide, Bombay and places very much more out of the world. A poet at Hong-Kong specially distinguishes himself with a "Post Office Sonnet," which is quite excellent and interesting in point of them and workmanship. When Fiji first received the London card it grew quite raptrous and sent back a long and eloquent letter of thanks together with the postmaster's photograph. Next year it outdid itself by forwarding a water-colour drawing of Fijian scenery. Several other postal stations have sent water-colour or pen-and-ink drawings of varying degrees of originality. The London officials, however, take care to maintain their superiority in the matter of Art. Each year their courteous card of greeting has been a work of beauty; and this season, as in several former seasons, the design has come from the experienced and graceful hand of Mr. Thomas Crane, and is a clever adaptation from the well-known Mulready envelope.—*Standard.*

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, Dec. 6.

The C.-in-C. in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

19th B. L.—Lieut. G. H. Weller, Leinster Regt., a candidate for the Benl. S. C., to be officiating squadron officer on probation. Dated 24th Nov.

25th N. I.—Lieut. J. B. W. Atkin, Loyal N. Lancashire Regt., a candidate for the Benl. S. C., to be officiating wing officer on probation. Dated 4th Nov.

30th N. I.—Lieut. C. R. A. Bond, Cheshire Regt., a candidate for the Ben. S. C., to be officiating wing officer on probation. Dated 16th Nov.

Capt. H. C. C. Walker, 2-1 Scottish Division, R. A. is directed to proceed to England to join the Staff College, Sandhurst, on the 1st Feb. 1884.

Staff Paymaster (Hony. Major) E. H. O'Dowd, Army Pay Dept., is directed to proceed to England during the present trooping season.

H. E. the C.-in-C. is pleased to sanction the formation of the following committee of paymastership in the 8th Hussars, consequent on Paymaster (Hony. Major) E. E. Coote having been directed to proceed to England:—Major E. E. Lushington, President, Lieut. C. E. Duff, and Lieut. E. A. Oldham, Members.

The Rt. Hon. the Secy. of State for War has been pleased to sanction an exchange of places on the Indian roster of service between the undermentioned officers of the Army Pay Dept.:—Hony. Capt. M. Fenton, Paymaster 1st Bn. S. Lancashire Regt. Hony. Capt. A. Brett, Paymaster 1st Bn. Durham L. I. Hony. Capt. A. Brett is directed to proceed to England during the present trooping season.

Under instructions from Horse Guards, Lieut. E. T. Stanley, 2nd Bn. Devonshire Regt. is directed to proceed to England and report himself to the senior ordnance store officer Northern Dist. for duty as Dy. Asst. Comy. Gen. on probation.

Lieut. W. F. Nash, 1st Bn. Border Regt. is under instructions from the Horse Guards, directed to proceed to England, during the present trooping season, for duty at the depot.

Th eundermentioned officers are granted leave to England, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—2nd Bn Royal Fusiliers.—Lieut. F. A. Wilkinson, for fifteen months, on private affairs; 2nd Bn. Dorsetshire Regt.—Capt. A. W. Dury, for twelve months, on medical certificate.

PUNJAUB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette.*)

Mr. A. Watson, Offg Extra Assist Commr, from Karnal to Rohtak Dist, which he joined on 21st Nov

Mr. M Macauliffe, Depy Commr, transferred from Rawalpindi to Guzrat Dist, which he joined on 16th Nov relieving Mr. G L Smith, Offg Depy Commr, transferred.

Mr. M W Fenton, Assist Commr, is posted to the Lauore Dist, from 24th Nov

Capt C F Massy, Assist Commr, is reappointed to officiate as Judl Assist, Jullundur.

Mr R Clarke, Assist Commr, is posted to the Kehat Dist, from 29th Nov.

Mr. H St G Tucker, Offg Depy Commr Kohat, has obtained privilege leave of absence for 2 months and 26 days from 3rd Dec.

Mr R Clarke, Assist Commr, Kohat, is appointed to officiate as Depy Commr of that dist, during the absence on leave of Mr H St G Tucker.

The following officiating appointments are made with the sanction of the Govt of India:—Lieut-Col (Bt Col R B P P Campbell, 2nd in command to officiate as Commdt, vice Col F H Jenkins CB, Aide-de-Camp, on furlough. Lieut-Col (Bt Col) G Stewart, Commdt of Cavy, no officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Col R B P P Campbell; Maj R C Hutchinson Sudu Commdr to officiate as Commdt of Cavy, vice Col G Stewart; Maj A G Hammond, V. C. Wing Commdr to officiate as Sqdn Comm vice Maj R C Hutchinson; Capt F D Battye Adjt, to officiate as Wing Commdr, vice Maj A G Hammond, v c; Lieut R B Adams, Wing Officer to officiate as Adjt, vice Capt F D Battye

Mr H C Granville, Assist Engr, 1st Grade, is appointed to officiate as Exec Engr of the Jullundur Provincial Div during the absence on 3 msnths' privilege leave of Mr Harington, Exec Engr, Mr M Taylor, Assist Engr, 3rd Grade, having comJeted a year's service in his present grade, is prplo moted to Assist Engr, 2nd Grade, from th Nov

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Dec. 11.)

Mr. F. A. Nicholson, Acting Sub. Coll., Coimbattore, privilege leave for one month and eighteen days, from 4th Jan.

Mr. C. J. Weir, of the Cov. S., has been granted an extension of leave, on medical certificate, for three months, by the Rt. Hon. the Secy. of State.

The Hon. E. F. Webster to officiate as Chief Scy., to Govt. until further orders, with effect from 10th Dec.

Mr. C. F. MacCartie to act as Principal Asst. to the Collr., Dis. Magte, and Agent to the Governor Fort St. George in Vizagapatam during the employment of Mr. Johnson on other duty.

Mr. H. T. Knox to be As. to the Coll. and Dis. Magte. of Coimbatore, and to act as Sub-Colr. and Joint Magte of Coimbatore, during the absence of Mr. Nicholson on leave.

The Rev. J. D. Morrison, Acting Scotch chaplain, Bangalore, to do duty also at the Bangalore camp-of-exercise.

The following transfers are ordered, as a temporary measure, with the approval of the Gov. of India:—

Mr. G. P. Carless Ast. Engr, First Grade, from the Kistna Western Div. to the Vizaga patam-Rajpur Railway Survy.

Mr W S Haig, Ast Engr, First Grade, from the Vizagapatam-Rajpur Railway Survey, to the Kistna Western Div.

The following transfer is ordered:—Mr C Vincent, Exe Engr, Fourth Grade temporary rank, from the Consulting Architect Div, on relief by Eieut-Col JLL Morant, R E

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut Col E G Holloway, S C Wing Comr 16th Regt N I is granted leave (m c) to sea for three months.

The following promotion is made, subject to H M.'s approval.—Mad S C.—Major T R Tabutean having completed twenty-six years' service, to be Lieut-Col Dated 11th Dec.

The undermentioned Officer has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty:—Col W Osborn, St C.

Major R J McGheel, S C Wing Officer, 27th N I, granted furlough (p a) out of India for one year.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouse Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY
FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India, to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Private Bondsmen.

The Security of the Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officer under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Secretary.

MOTHER SWAN'S WORM S RUP.
INFALLIBLE, tasteless, harmless, cathartic; for feverihsness, restlessness, worms, constipation. As. 12, at druggists. B. S. Madon & Co., Bombay, General Agents.

COOPER, MADON & CO., LIMITED,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS,
BOOKSELLERS, PUBLISHERS, STATIONERS & NEWSAGENTS,
BOOKSELLERS AND NEWSAGENTS TO THE
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
IMPORTERS OF
Drawing Materials, Mathematical Instruments, Presentation Goods, (Fancy Articles), Xmas, New Year, Birthday and Wedding Cards, Silk Book Markers, Letts's Diaries, &c., &c., &c.,
BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENTS,
MEADOW STREET AND HUMMUM STREET, FORT;
Opposite Jumah Musjid, Baharkote.
POONA:—EAST STREET.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRCAT OF MEAT.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*

"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."

Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label. This Caution is necessary, owing to various heap and inferior substitutes being in the Market.

FINEST and CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, for SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.

INVALUABLE FOR INDIA AS AN EFFICIENT TONIC IN ALL CASES OF WEAKNESS. KEEPS GOOD IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES, AND FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Limited, 9, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

STONE'S LG A (LIGHT) BASS' PALE ALE.

This Ale has been Specially Brewed by MESSRS. BASS and Co. at our request, to meet the demand there appears to be for a lighter Ale than that hitherto supplied.

It is brewed, as usual, of the finest materials obtainable, and with the exception that it is lighter being in strength the same as the German and other light Beers) differs in no respect from the Ale so long associated with MESSRS. BASS and Co., and our own names.

The above and

BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE (AS HITHERTO SHIPPED.)
BOTTLED BY OURSELVES,
May be obtained of all the principal dealers in India.
STONE & SON, 16, GEORGE-STREET, MANSION-HOUSE, LONDON.

THE BOMBAY TILE COMPANY,
LIMITED,
THE LARGEST FACTORY OF ITS KIND IN INDIA
WORKED BY STEAM POWER,

ARE prepared to register orders for the following PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL ROOFING TILES, &c., manufactured at their Works at Worlee:—

INDIAN (OR MANGA ORE) ROOFING TILES.
IMPROVED FRENCH TILES.
TAPER AN HALF ROLL (ROMAN) TILES (DOUBLE LAYING.
CORRUGATED TILES.
ORNAMENTAL ICH DIEN TILES, BEST ADAPTED FOR HIGH SLOPES.
GILLEBONI TILES.
PATENT RIDGE TILES.
GROOVED RIDGE TILES WITH ORNAMENTAL CRESTS.
FLOORING TILES (PLAIN).
GARDEN EDGINGS, STRING COURSE, TUBULAR PIPES, &c., &c., &c.
SKYLIGHT AND VENTILATOR TILES DIFFERENT SIZES.

The Factory is fitted up with Machinery of the best type specially made to suit he various requirements of trade.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office, No. 27, APOLLO-STREET, Fort.

SOUNDY AND CO., LD.
MUSIC SALOONS,
BOMBAY.
PIANOFORTES, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS
PRICE LIST OF PIANOFORTES.

	Rs.
THE "INDIAN" PIANETTE, solid mahogany, complete iron frame, check action, 7 octaves, 3 unison treble, ..	450
THE "BIJOU" PIANETTE, entire iron frame extending over pin plank, 7 octaves, check action, 3 unison treble.	500
THE "BOUDOIR" PIANINO, screwed and secured solid iron frame, metal over pin plank, 7 octaves, 3 unison scale	650
SOLID CANADIAN WALNUT UPRIGHT GRAND, thoroughly screwed and secured, complete iron frame extending over pin plank, 7 octaves, 3 unison scale ..	725
A SIMILAR INSTRUMENT to above, but with extended ends, overstrung bass, 3 unison scale, 7 octaves ..	800
SOLID DARK WALNUT Grand Square, complete iron frame extending over pin block, straight scale, long American dampers, 7 octaves .	650
SYMPATHETIC Grand Square, overstrung scale, solid, complete, bronzed iron frame extending over pin plank and bridge, Agraffe treble, American dampers, 7 octaves. ..	750
THE SCHIEDMAYER SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, with overstrung bass, made upon scientific principles, with a solid iron frame ..	800
THE "DRAWING-ROOM" GRAND, complete iron frame, overstrung bass, double check action, 7 octaves ..	900
THE "BOUDOIR" GRAND, in solid Canadian walnut case, overstrung bass, check repeater action, 7 octaves .	1,100
THE MIGNON GRAND, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart ..	1,300
THE "COLLARD and COLLARD" short IRON GRAND, in solid walnut, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, registered key-board ..	1,300

The largest stock of Pianos in India, always in hand, to select from.

Illustration of each Instrument can be had on application.

SOUNDY & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE.

THE ONLY TRADE MARK—PHOSPHODYNE—UNDER ROYAL SANCTION.

Twenty Years' Successful Public Test, and thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all Parts of the World, and the Elite of the Medical Profession, establish DR. LALOR'S

PHOSPHODYNE THE PUREST, BEST and ONLY SAFE, PROMPT, RELIABLE, and NEVER-FAILING PHOSPHORIC REMEDY for overworked Brain, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Hurry, Worry, and Waste, Anxiety and Excitement of the Higher Nervous Centres, Nervous and Muscular Fatigue, Stomach and Liver Complaints, Urinary & Kidney Difficulties, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Morbid Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces.

PHOSPHODYNE Whilst pleasant to the taste and agreeable to the Stomach, is the best Blood Purifier ever Discovered. It cleanses the most Vitiated System from every Trace of Scrofulous Humours, Mercurial and Hereditary Blood Poison, Increases the Appetite, facilitates Digestion, gives Calm and Refreshing Sleep, Exhilarates the Spirits, and tends to pour into the Veins Pure Rich Healthy Blood, and will Infuse with New Life the Weakest Invalid or Shattered Constitution.

PHOSPHODYNE Thoroughly Invigorates the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles, Re-energise the Failing Functions of Life by supplying the Phosphoric or Lively Animating Elements of Life which have been wasted, and thus imparts Renewed Energy and Fresh Vitality to the Exhausted Nervo-Electric Force, Promoting Cheerfulness, Courage and great Activity of Intellect.

PHOSPHODYNE Rapidly Cures every form of Nervous Debility, Brain Wreckages Paralysis, Impotence of Mind or Limb, Nervous, Heart, Liver, Kidney and Blood Diseases, from whatever cause. Stimulating all the Vital Functions of the Human System, without leaving any after-feeling of Lassitude or Reaction. Invaluable to Professional Men, Students, and all Literary Workers.

PHOSPHODYNE Increases Vital Heat, Supports Life in a manner almost Miraculous, and thus Prevents CHOLERA, Chills, Fevers, and other Malarial Poisons.

Extracts on the CURATIVE POWERS of Dr. LALOR'S Phosphodyne.

"It is a necessary constituent of all Healthy Nerve Structure, and is of great service in conditions of Low Nervous Vigour."—O. C. GIBBS, M.D.

"The Brain and Spinal Marrow contains Phosphorus largely, and it seems to me that the Phosphodyne supplies the deficiency when it is necessary. I have known cases of great physical prostration favourably relieved by this preparation."—H. B. MILLARD, M.D.

"It is a powerful assistant to the digestive process."—R. APPLETON, M. D.

"It assists the natural changes of the Blood."—DR. DICKSON.

"It assists the liberation of Carbonic Acid in the system."—E. L. YEOMANS, M.D.

"It assists the Nutritive and Reparative functions."—M. EWELL, M.D.

"Instead of taking opium, as formerly, to increase my mental abilities, I now use your Phosphodyne, or Vital Elixir, and find my brain *exhilarated* without being exhausted."—Rev. E. JONES, Swansea.

"SIR,—Your Preparation has indeed made a new man of me. But it has done something else. It seems to give me a *retrospective* power—my *memory* is clearer—all the incidents of youth are remembered with distinctness. Neither am I now *dreary* or *dull*, but lively, more energetic, and I fancy, *quicker-witted* than before."—J. B. STEVENS, Esq., Rochampton.

"Phosphorus is the life-giving element of the blood, and the thought-giving power of the brain." "Invaluable as a stimulant and brain tonic." PHOSPHODYNE "Produces apetite and a healthy digestion." The Brain, Heart and Lungs act with more vigour, and the secretions and excretions are increased. It accelerates the pulsations of the arteries, and is indispensable in old age."—J. ROBERTS, M.D.

The very remarkable Cures effected by Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE have induced numbers of Physicians to prescribe and use it in their own families.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold in Bottles, at 4s. 6d. and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout India.

Manufactured only at DR. LALOR'S
PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, LONDON, N. W., ENGLAND.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up several Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before you purchase.

AGENTS—TREACHER & CO.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TASMANIA JAMS,
TASMANIA JAMS,
TASMANIA JAMS.
ANOTHER LARGE SHIPMENT JUST RECEIVED
From the well-known Manufacturers,
MESSRS. JOHNSON, BROTHERS & Co.,
of Hobart Town.
Apply to
W. J. ESSAI,
BOMBAY PURVEYING AND GENERAL PROVISION CASH STORES,
Forbes-street, Fort; Cumballa Hill, and
Opposite Crawford Market.

H. & T. KIRBY & CO.'S
ORIGINAL PREPARATION OF PHOSPHORUS, FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY, NEURALGIA, AND OTHER DEPRESSED STATE OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

THE restorative Power of Phosphorus is most remarkable and cures are effected by these preparations in cases that have resisted all other Medicines. In these forms it is as harmless as Quinine and ar better in its inspiriting action.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILL, No. 1.
This Pill affords considerable relief when the system is jaded and worn out by overwork or mental strain inducing temporary nervous exhaustion. Its exhilarating and energizing effect is most marked.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILL, No. 3.
This is a valuable Restorative. It acts as a nutrient and tonic to the entire nervous system, giving power to the brain and spinal cord and to the functions presided over by them. It gives tone to the digestive organs and improves the condition of the whole body.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX-VOMICA, No. 6.
This Pill is useful in ATONIC DYSPEPSIA and LOWNESS of SPIRITS arising from overwork. It is useful in cases of functional impotence occurring in prematurely aged and debilitated subjects.

PHOSPHORUS, IRON AND CANTHARIDES, No. 30.
This Pill is especially useful in CHRONIC URETHRAL DISCHARGES and in ATONY or PARALYSIS of the BLADDER. It is employed with much success in the same cases as the PHOSPHORUS and NUX-VOMICA PILL.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILL.
Composed of Phosphorus, Quinine, Iron, & Nux-Vomica. This is an invaluable remedy for nervous diseases characterized by Debility, Poverty of Blood, and loss of Nerve Power. It cures NEURALGIA, NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, LOWNESS of SPIRITS and other manifestations of Nervous Exhaustion very rapidly. Brain-workers, Clergymen, Professional and Busy Commercial Men who are habitually overworked derive great benefit from a course of this combination of tonics. For convalescents from fevers and other exhausting diseases this RESTORATIVE is superior to all others.

CAUTION.
Messrs. Kirby & Co. have to caution the Medical Profession and the Public against several imitations of their well known preparations. Some of these imitations are made with Powdered Phosphorus, and are exceedingly dangerous, while others are perfectly inert. Every genuine bottle of Kirby's Original Preparation bears the Trade Mark and Signature of the Firm. Purchase therefore only of their authorized agents.

SAL MINERALIS,
A tasteless alkaline aperient salt composed of the active ingredients of FRIEDRICHSHALL, PULLNA, HUNGARIAN AND OTHER MINERAL WATERS.

This Salt is recommended as a CONVENIENT PORTABLE and EFFICIENT SUBSTITUTE for the ALKALINE MINERAL WATERS. It may be taken in all cases in which these are found to be beneficial. As a SIMPLE and MILD aperient it is both safe and effectual.

In GOUT, GOUTY and RHEUMATIC affections and in PLETHORIC CONDITIONS of the system and in Hœmorrhoids (Piles) SAL MINERALIS is the BEST APERIENT. For persons disposed to habitual constipation and undergoing a course of Tonics, especially Iron or Phosphorus, it is a good aperient for GENERAL USE.

Sold in boxes containing 24 doses.

Agents.—Messrs. Treacher and Co., Messrs. Madon and Co., Bombay; Messrs. Smith Stanistreet and Co., Calcutta; Mr. J. S. Lyell, Allahabad.

C. MARCKS & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS.
1, East Street, POONA.
43, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

WATCHES AT Rs. 12,

AND at Rs. 15, 18, and 20, are sold by all dealers, and we also sell them; but our experience of more than twenty years in the trade has shown us clearly that *there is no real economy in buying such articles.* We strongly recommend every one who wants to buy a Watch, and would like to have a trustworthy Time-keeper, to give at least Rs. 25. For this price we can sell a good SILVER HUNTING WATCH, winding with a key, or a GERMAN-SILVER CRYSTAL FACE WATCH, with keyless action and of excellent construction.

But to intending purchasers, who desire to possess a really FIRST-RATE WATCH, we wish to submit the following prices:

WITH KEYS.		KEYLESS.	
Silver.		Silver.	
Hunting	Rs. 30 to Rs. 80	Hunting	Rs. 55 to Rs. 160
Half-hunting	„ 35 to „ 85	Half-hunting	„ 60 to „ 180
Crystal face	„ 40 to „ 80	Crystal face	„ 60 to „ 150
Gold.		Gold.	
Hunting	„ 65 to „ 315	Hunting	„ 160 to „ 375
Half-hunting	„ 85 to „ 325	Half-hunting	„ 180 to „ 400
Crystal face	„ 70 to „ 320	Crystal face	„ 200 to „ 375

And, in substantial German-silver cases, with crystal fronts, keyless action, extra jewelled, and of superior finish, at Rs. 30, 35, 40, 45, and 50. These are GUARANTEED for two years, and will give satisfaction to the most difficult.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. have decided to keep a *competent Watch-maker* at their Poona Branch during *the whole year*, so that all repairs will be executed at their Poona House in a satisfactory manner.

C. MARCKS AND CO.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS
SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL........£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000
LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
ETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£220,000
INTEREST ALLOWED,
On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balances.
On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.
6 do. 4 do. do.

All letters should be addressed, and remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

THOMAS FORREST, Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Ld.)
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives money on fixed Deposits at the following rates of Interest:—
5 per cent. per annum for 12 months deposit.
4 do. do. 6 do. do.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.
By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

YARN-DYED KHAKEE DRILL
THE ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, Cawnpore, have now a large stock of the above material of the fastest possible colour and of the regulation shade.
AGENTS IN BOMBAY,
RS. BELL, BRANDENBURG

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS
IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.
PROPRIETORS,
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
EXPORT AGENTS,
BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman Street London;
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate Street, London;
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon Street, London;
SANGER and SONS, Oxford Street, London;
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON and Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
BARRIE Co.; DE BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT, MASCURINE and Co.
AGENT FOR RANGOON,
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

"ROUGH ON RATS."
CLEARS OUT RATS, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs, beetles, insects, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. As. 6, p. 1, Druggists. B. S. Madon & Co., Bombay General Agents.

NOTICES.

WORTHING COLLEGE, SUSSEX.—Head Master, Mr. FREDERIC LOWE, M. A., Cambridge; Second Master, the Rev. W. Moyle, M. A., Oxford (six years at Wellington under the present Archbishop of Canterbury.)

Boys from 7 to 15 years prepared for the public schools. The building's play ground are contiguous to the sea, and sheltered from the east winds by the downs. A workshop has recently been added. Terms, from 80 to 100 guineas. References in India:
Col. E. P. GORDON, Commsr., Multan, Punjab.
Major W. B. WARNER, 2nd Madras Light Cavalry.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
HAVE REMOVED
TO
No. 6, HORNBY-ROW,
OPPOSITE THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCOOL.

NOTICE.
Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO.,
LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,
Supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full Remittance.

KEATING'S COUGH-LOZENGES.
COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH-LOZENGES, recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty. No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Sold by all Chemists, in bottles.

ATKINSON'S PERFUMERY.
ESS. BOUQUET, JOCKEY CLUB, ROSE TOILET POWDER, QUININE HAIR LOTION, WHITE ROSE, TOILET VINEGAR, ORIENTAL TOOTH PASTE,
Sold everywhere.
GOLD MEDAL—PARIS, 1878.
Observe Trade Mark.
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond-street, London.

STEEL BOILERS.
DANIEL ADAMSON & CO.
ENGINEERS AND BOILER-MAKERS,
DUKINFIELD, NEAR MANCHESTER, ENGLAND
ORIGINAL PATENTEES OF
THE ADAMSON FLANGE SEAM FLUE
Of which many thousands are now in use, and also of
BOILERS HAVING ALL RIVET HOLES DRILLED IN POSITION
AFTER PLATES ARE BENT INTO FORM.
BOILERS of all types, in STEEL or IRON
With rivet holes drilled by special system
DANIEL ADAMSON & Co. have, for the last TWENTY YEARS, made STEEL BOILERS A SPECIALITY and have over
1,900 STEEL BOILERS
Now working at pressures from 50 lbs. to 250 lbs. per square inch.
ENGINES of all descriptions. THE WHEELOCK AUTOMATIC EXPANSION ENGINE, Centennial Medal and Diploma, Philadelphia, 1876; Grand Prize, Paris, 1878 and First Prize, Cincinnati, 1880, in competition with the Corliss and other Automatic expansion Engines.
Established] THE ONLY OLD ESTABLISHED FIRM OF THIS NAME [1851

GORGED LIVERS.
BILLIOUS conditions, constipation, piles, dyspensia headache, cured by "Wells' May Apple Pills" As. 4, p. 1, and As. 10. boxes at druggists. B. S. Madon & Co., Bombay, General Agents for India.

XMAS. AND NEW [illegible] YEAR PRESENTS.

P. VUCCINO [illegible] & CO., [illegible]S, FORT,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ART[illegible]

BEG TO ANNOUNCE to the Public of Bo[illegible] they have JUST RECEIVED from Europe, a large Assortm[illegible] of ALBUMS, [illegible]mall, "in FANCY CABINETS, REVOLVING ALBUMS, larg[illegible]RYS-Olivewood"; also some very elegant MORA STAN[illegible] TOLEUM GLASS of various sizes.

STUDIO open from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M.

THE CARNAC IRON WORKS COMPANY, BOMBAY,

ENGINEERS, IRON-FOUNDERS AND BOILER-MAKERS, &c.

WE are prepared to submit Plans and Estimates for all kinds of STRUCTURAL IRON WORK (and to erect the same in any part of India) also STEAM LAUNCHES of low draft and BOATS of all kinds. PORTABLE and FIXED ENGINES, PUMPS, ROLLED IRON BEAMS, IRON PLATES, BARS, ANGLES and TEES, CORRUGATED IRON, &c., can be supplied from our Stores in Bombay, or if the required sizes are not in stock, they can be imported expeditiously.

Full particulars of our Stock, and of Specialities made by the Company, will be found in our Catalogue just published, which will be sent on application as well as our Monthly Price-List of Goods subject to fluctuation in price.

FINLAY, MUIR AND CO.,
AGENTS,
FORBES-STREET.

ANDREW USHER & COMPANY,

DISTILLERS—EDINBURGH.

Having been appointed sole consignees in the Bombay Presidency for the above firm celebrated Scotch Whiskies, we beg to call attention of connoisseurs to their specia brands as detailed at foot. These Whiskies are of the very highest character, are fully matured by being stored in casks for many years, and are therefore fit for immediate consumption. They are always shipped of uniform age, strength, and quality

OLD VATTED GLENLIVET ("SPECIAL RESERVE")
(Blended) White Capsule.
OLD VATTED GLENLIVET.
Blended Gold Capsule.
Registered Brands.
Gold Medal, London Exhibition, 1873.
SCOTCH. Fine Blend. Silver Capsule.
All the above in Quarter Casks, Octaves, and Cases.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

ELLWOOD HELMETS & AIR-CHAMBER HATS.

THE attention of the public is specially directed to Section E of the British Exhibits, where are displayed a variety of Helmets, Hats, and other head dresses suitable for the tropics (including several novelties), the majority manufactured on the well-known Air-chamber principle, universally recognised as the only system by which the head can be effectually protected from the rays of the sun, and introduced many years ago by

J. ELLWOOD & SONS.

ELLWOOD'S Hats and Helmets can be obtained from all respectable outfitters throughout India, Ceylon, and all tropical countries and

WHOLESALE OF J. ELLWOOD & SONS, LONDON,
THE SOLE INVENTORS, PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

WATCHMAKERS TO THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY,
OPPOSITE THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE

IMPORTANT TO SHIP CAPTAINS.

Chronometers cleaned.
Chronometers repaired.
Chronometers rated.*
Chronometers supplied on hire.†
Sextants adjusted.
Index and Horizon Glasses re-silvered.
Agates in Compasses re-placed.
Barometers repaired, and glass tubes re-placed, &c., &c.

Only the most experienced European Assistants are employed in this branch, and we guarantee all repairs executed by us to be equal to the best London workmanship.

* We take our observations from an astronomical Regulator of the highest Standard giving a mean variation of 1, 4 seconds per month; checked weekly with the time-ball.

Our charge for rating a Chronometer is the same as the Observatory's—Rs. 5. We undertake to send for Chronometers on board and to return them on board with the greatest possible care.

† A few thoroughly reliable instruments with splendid rates always ready for delivery.

FREEDOM FROM FUSIL OIL.

Peculiar Speciality in Bottles and Cases, Breakage prevented,
Patent Rights reserved.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE & CO.

LEITH, (ESTABLISHED 1745.)

Consign for sale, by the Representatives of the Wine Trade in India, their

GRAND OLD HIGHLAND WHISKY.

RS. 26 PER DOZEN.
Apply to

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

The Oldest Established Wine Merchants in India,

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

BOMBAY CASH PRICE LIST.

BORDEAUX—Red.	Rs.	a.
Chateau Lafite } After Dinner	34	8
Chateau Mouton } Wines ..	34	8
Chateau Larose | Dinner	23	0
St. Julien | Wines	21	4
St. Estephe, a favourite	16	0
Medoc, Breakfast Wine	13	8
Petit Medoc, Bombay bottled ..	10	0
BORDEAUX—White.		
Barsac	19	0
Graves	15	8
BURGUNDY—Red.		
Chambertin	33	0
Volnay, strongly recommended..	22	8
Beaune, soft delicate flavour ...	19	4
Macon, a genuine Beaujolais ..	19	4
BURGUNDY—White.		
Chablis, light pleasant Wine ...	17	12
Vermouth	19	4
CHAMPAGNE.		
"Royal Charter"	55	8
Finest Dry Sparkling	54	8
,, per hamper of 24½ pints ...	33	0
Saumur, Finest Sparkling ...	25	8

PORT.	Rs.	a.
Old Crusted (some years in bottles)	36	4
Invalids' delicate, Gold Capsule..	26	4
A good full Wine, Red ,, ..	19	4
Spanish Port, Green ,, ..	14	8
Sacramental St. Martins	23	0
,, Tinta Francisca ..	32	8
SPARKLING & STILL GERMAN WINES, &c.		
Hock Sparkling Rudesheimer ..	32	8
Moselle, Non Pareil, finest ..	43	0
Rudesheimer, Mellow	29	8
Hochheimmer, fine-flavoured ..	24	4
Laubenheimer, Light	19	4
Carlovitz (Selected)	19	4
SHERRY AND MADEIRA.		
Amontillado, A. 1	38	12
Amontillado, Choice & Superior.	36	12
Amoroso, full-flavoured soft pale	28	4
Montilla, extra pale & very dry.	27	4
Vino Puro, very pale, dry. ...	25	4
Manzanilla, light & very dry ...	22	0
Vino de Pasto, pale dry	20	0
Marsala, virgin pale	16	12
Madeira, E. I., very superior ..	37	12
Madeira, direct, excellent Wine.	32	8

WHISKY AND COGNAC.	Rs.	a.
* Blue Capsule, "a capital peg Brandy"	27	0
** White Capsule delicate flavour	29	8
*** Yellow Capsule, fine old, soft, Pale	32	12
**** Black Capsule, old, pale, Superior –	37	8
Dry Gin	22	4
Whisky, Scotch, "the Carlton," 11 years old	37	0
Whisky, Scotch, fine Highland, 5 years old	31	12
Whisky, Scotch, fine old pure...	23	0
Whisky, Irish, fine old pure ...	23	0
Whisky, Irish, Crown Brand ...	18	0
Whisky, Scotch, Napier Johnston's	24	12
Whisky "Usher's Glenlivet". ..	21	0
LIQUEURS, &c.		
Curaçao, Orange and White ...	49	0
Chartreuse Green, per bottle ..	7	0
Do. Yellow do. ..	6	0
Benedictine......	68	12
Maraschino de Zara, best ..	51	4
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen...	38	12
Lime Juice Cordial....	13	0
Cyder.......	7	0
BASS'S CHANPAGNE ALE AND GUINNESS'S EXTRA STOUT.		
The Bull-Dog Brand..	5	8
,, Pints...	3	12

N.B.—These Brands may be had of all Wine Merchants.
PINTS of several of above Rs. 2 extra per case of 2 dozen.

EDMOND CHARPIE & CO.,

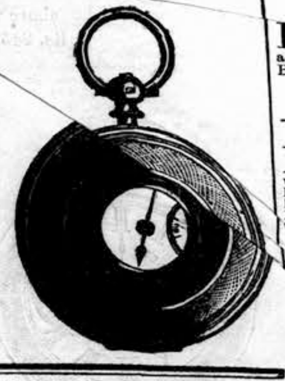
WATCHMAKERS, &c.,
MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY,
MAY CONFIDENTLY
RECOMMEND THE FOLLOWING

STRONG, NEAT AND EXCELLENT TIME-KEEPERS.

1. THE CELEBRATED ROBERT'S [illegible]NT LEVER Keyless full-jewelled Watch, in strong neat Nickel-silver case, open-faced crys[illegible] as supplied with satisfaction to the *Indian State Railways* and *Her Majesty's Indian A*[illegible] ... ...Rs. 25
2. THE HUNTING SILVER PATENT LEVER ¾ [illegible] full-jewelled Watch ... ... ,, 28
3. THE HUNTING STERLING SILVER ENGLISH [illegible]EVER movement capped and jewelled Watch ... ... ,, 45
4. THE HUNTING GOLD 18-Carat PATENT LEV[illegible] ¾ pl[illegible]ll jewelled Watch ... ... ,, 80

All with two years' written guarantee, a[illegible] free by Post to any part of India per V. forwarded [illegible] Parcel.

EDMOND CHARPIE & Co.,



WATCHMAKERS &c.,
MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

DUNNETT AND COMPANY,

SADDLERS AND BOOT-MAKERS.

JUST ARRIVED a LARGE CONSIGNMENT of Ready-made Brass and Silver-mounted Single and Double HARNESS of the

BEST ENGLISH MAKE AND VERY HIGHLY FINISHED.

PRICE AS FOLLOWS :—

Brass-mounted Single Harness	Rs. 55 to Rs. 85 per set
Silver ,, ,, ,, ...	,, 80 to ,, 100 ,,
Brass ,, Double ,, ...	,, 175 to ,, 200 ,,
Silver ,, ,, ,, ...	,, 200 to ,, 225 ,,
Etc. Etc.	Etc.

BOMBAY.

"CREAM"

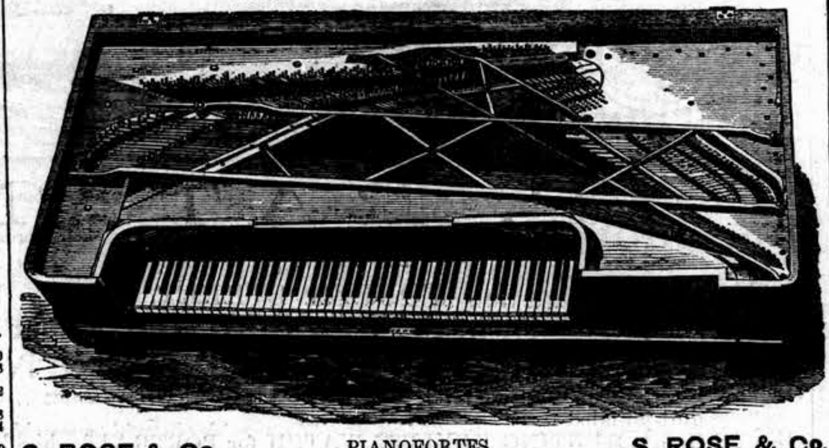
"CREAM" "CREAM" "CREAM"

"CREAM" "CREAM"

WRIGHT'S FOR TOILET BATHROOM & NURSERY.
TRADE MARK ON WRAPPERS & TABLETS "SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS" WITHOUT WHICH NONE IS GENUINE.
COAL TAR SOAP
RECOMMENDED BY THE ENTIRE MEDICAL FACULTY.
"TRUE ANTISEPTIC SOAP" (BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL)
"MOST EFFECTIVE IN SKIN DISEASES" (LANCET)
SUITABLE FOR ALL CLIMATES
& PROTECTS FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASES.
PROPRIETORS W. V. WRIGHT & Co. SOUTHWARK, LONDON.

THE MODE IN WHICH THE SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE IS SECURED

Is represented in the accompanying Engraving.



S. ROSE & Co. PIANOFORTES. **S. ROSE & Co.**

"SYMPATHETIC" CONCERT GRAND FULL COMPASS PIANOFORTE, Solid Ebonized Mahogany ..	Rs.	1,750
Ditto GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Full Compass, Solid Mahogany	,,	850
Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ebonized Ditto	,,	900
Ditto COTTAGE PIANOFORTE, Black and Gold	,,	650
"CANTANTE RESONANTE" SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Solid American Walnut or Rosewood	,,	650
Ditto Ditto COTTAGE PIANOFORTE, Rs. 500 and	,,	650
Ditto Ditto GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Extra Compass, 7¼ Octave, Overstrung in Solid Ebonized Case ...	,,	900
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNES OVERSTRUNG GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTES, Solid Rosewood..	,,	750
LIPP GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTES, Rs. 650 and	,,	750
"BIJOU" OR TRAVELLING PIANO. This is a Cottage Piano with a Compass of Five Octaves, the case is of solid wood, and it has an entire Iron Frame cast in one piece. The above has been specially constructed for district use. Size 3 ft. 3 in. by 3 ft. 7 in. by 1 ft. 10 in. Weight 160 lb. Price	,,	300

N.B.—All the above have Iron Frames, and are warranted to stand the Indian Climate.
Full particulars on application.

Piano tuned and repaired; reduced rates for twelve and six months' Contract.

HARMONIUMS, from Rs. 100 to 800.

NEW DETAILED CATALOGUES FREE BY POST

S. ROSE & CO., 21, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY

PREVENTIVE AND SPECIFIC FOR

CHOLERA

PROTECTED BY LETTERS PATENT.

INDRADYNE

Cures Cholera at any stage, averts the dreadful *sequelæ* peculiar to this fatal disease, and effectually checks choleraic Diarrhœa. It has also powerful prophylactic properties which prevent infection from Cholera.

☞ Full instructions for use accompany each bottle, together with numerous testimonials, which, besides giving details of almost miraculous cures, also declare INDRADYNE to be the best and the only never-failing remedy for Cholera.

All genuine labels and wrappers bear the Patentee's initials in red ink.

Rs. 2 and Rs. 3-8 per bottle. Packing As. 8 extra for one, As. 12 for two, and As. 2 for each additional bottle.

N.B.—If cash does not accompany orders, bottles will be sent by V. P. Post. A reduction of As. 4 per bottle to purchasers of more than five big bottles, which contain 12-ounces each, or twice as much as the small ones. *Cash in advance will secure cheaper transit.*

EVANS & Co.,
CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS,
144, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS OF SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES,

HAVE a very large stock of Machines on hand of the following descriptions :—

TERMS :—Wholesale and Retail.

NOTE :—10 per cent. discount for Cash.

Singer's Hand Machine on Walnut Table ...Rs.	50
Singer's Foot Machine for Families, Milliners, &c.	70
Singer's Hand and Foot Machine for Families, Milliners, &c.	75
Singer's Medium for Tailors and Manufacturers	85
Singer's No. 2 and No. for Shoe and Harness-makers ....from	100 to 160

They are with all latest improvements, complete with all accessories, and of reliable solid construction.

For Cash or by Monthly payments, called the Hiring System, with option of purchase.

PRICE LISTS POST FREE.

For particulars apply to the Company's Head Office in India :

5, CHURCHGATE STREET, BOMBAY,
Or to their Branch Offices :—
Hall Road, LAHORE ;
4, Dalhousie Square, CALCUTTA
14, Elgin Road, ALLAHABAD.

KANGRA TEAS.

THE LANODE, SUNSAL, AND SULAH (LATE SNOWVIEW) GARDENS ARE NOW UNDER OUR DIRECTION.

WE have the SOLE DISPOSAL in Bombay of these marks, which speak for themselves, the "SUNSAL" especially being already well known and approved in Bombay. The Teas are put up in 1 lb. and 5 lb. packets at the Factory only, none whatever being sent out in bulk.

RETAIL PRICES :

Orange Pekoe	Rs.	1	8	0
Imperial Mixture	,,	1	4	0
Pekoe Souchong	,,	1	0	0

Orders over 50 lbs. on reduced scales.

LANODE & SUNSAL TEA CO., PALUNPORE.
SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY :
ROGERS & CO. BYCULLA & FORT.

WILLIAM RAINBOW, late of Bombay, at present carrying on business as Engineer and Commission Agent at No. 3, Boyle Street, Luton, in the County of Bedford, England, begs to notify that he has established a Commission Agency business for all private and public information that might be required from England by residents in India. With the advantage of 30 years' practical experience as an Engineer in England, India and America, he is prepared to inspect and machinery prior to shipment or purchase.

All commissions with which he may be intrusted will meet with careful and immediate attention at the following charges, exclusive of second-class railway fare for the different parts travelled over.

Private and public information of every kind, £1-1 per day for business not exceeding 10 days. Special terms for longer periods, at greatly reduced rates for special or private matters.

Inspection of machinery in small lots of £50 to £100 in value, 7½ per cent.; from £100 to £300, 5 per cent.; from £300 to £500, 3 per cent. commission.

Special contracts made for larger consignments.

All communications should be as plain and definite as possible and sent direct to the above address so as to ensure an immediate and positive reply.

Messrs. SWIFT and FARROW, Public Accountants, Bombay, have been authorised to receive and collect all accounts and commissions due to the abovenamed Wm. Rainbow.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

C. STEPHENS & SONS,
(SUCCESSORS TO COLLETT & Co.)
COACH & CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
ESTABLISHED, 1796.
GIRGAUM COACH WORKS,
179, BREACH CANDY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

A THREE motion Sander's patent BEER ENGINE, half a pint at a stroke, with 90 feet lead piping, unions and tapping cocks, the whole in fair order. Price Rs. 180.

Apply to PRESIDENT, Canteen Committee,
1st Batn. York and Lancaster Regt.—ADEN.

The above machine was purchased in September, 1879 for Rs. 266.

YARN DYED KHAKI DRILL

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, Limited, Cawnpore, have a large stock of the above, in qualities and shades as approved for the clothing of European and Native Troops. Samples and prices furnished on application to
MANAGING DIRECTOR.
Or to our Agents
Messrs. W WATSON & Co. Apollo-street, Bombay.

MERRYWEATHER & SONS.

FIRE ENGINES, Fire Escapes, Hoses, and appliances of all kinds for extinguishing Fires [illegible] Apply to
C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(Limited.)
CAPITAL Rs. 15,00,000.

INSURANCE against FIRE effected in any part of India on the most favourable terms. Special advantages offered to insurers in the Island of Bombay. Up-country agents wanted.

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers, Bombay.

LOST.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIAMOND PENDANT (Loluckh Brilliant cut) slightly flat weighing about 32 to 32½ Ruttees, valued at about Rupees Thirty Thousand (30,000) has been lost from a Diamond Necklace of HIS HIGHNESS SAYAJEE RAO MAHARAJAH, Gaekwar of Baroda, on or about the 30th October 1883.

A reward of Rupees Five Thousand (5,000) Babashai will be given to any person, restoring the same or giving information that would lead to the recovery of the same.

M. P. TUBACK,
Police Superintendent.
City Police Office, Baroda, 4th November, 1883.

HORSES ! HORSES ! Arrival of [illegible] Arab Horses per s.s. Assyria from Bus[illegible] and [illegible] attention of Racing Gentlemen [illegible] Breeders is earnestly requested to inspect th[illegible] second and Fresh Batch of superior HIGH-CASTE ARAB [illegible]RSES, consisting of Chargers, Hunters, Racers, and G[illegible]ways, &c. Imported by well-known Dealer Shaik Jasi[illegible] Fud.

DI[illegible]SHAW SUNTOOK & Co.
No. 505, Bhendy Bazaar Co[illegible]ission Stable, Bombay,
October 13, 1883.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

FOR SALE, MESSRS. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blasting Powder in kegs of 25 lbs.		per kegs.	
Do.	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	FO	do.	do.
lb. tins		cases of 25 lbs.	per doz. bl
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
lb. tins	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	A W/1 American	do.	do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	do.
Do.	No. 6 Cannister	do.	per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo Street, May 12, 1881. Agents.

STANDARD ENDOWMENT POLICIES.

£500 PAYABLE AT AGE 50.—*The whole amount payable earlier in event of Death before age 50.*

EXAMPLES—

If commenced at age 20 this costs Rs. 16-12-8 per mensem
at age 30 Rs. 24- 2-0
at age 40 Rs. 48- 5-4

This form of Provision forms an excellent SAVINGS FUND for small Fixed Sums out of Indian Pay, and is open to all persons of sound health and constitution.

Full information on application to SECRETARY STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.
Aug. 1883.

A. H. CREET & CO.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS, CAWNPORE.

WE are SUPPLYING the neatest, the cheapest, and the strongest LEATHER GOODS in India. Write to us for Harness, Saddles, Portmanteaux, Machine Beltings, Regimental and Police Accoutrements, and Boots; Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes, and for all other descriptions of Leather Goods.

Price List free on application.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, Fcs. 6,500,000.
OUR PRICES DEFEAT ALL COMPETITION!
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS
GRAMME MACHINES have shown the BEST results at all Government Trials, at Woolwich, &c.

ELECTRIC MACHINES, for	10	Incandescent Lamps..		Rs.	350
Do.	40	do.	...	,,	750
Do. for	6 arc lights	2,000 Candles, each.	..	,,	200
Do.	8 do.	500	do. ..	,,	1,200
Do.	20 do.	500	do. ..	,,	2,000

SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.

PATENT WICK CARBONS give a steadier light than any other Carbons.

JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved-make
Insulated CABLE, Globes and other accessories

NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents & do not present the dangers of other systems.

F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager.
41, Meadow-street.

THE ROMAN HAIR-CUTTING SALOON,
Under the distinguished patronage of
HIS EXCELLENCY REAR-ADMIRAL
SIR W. H. HEWETT, V.C., K.C.B., K.C.S.I.

MR. J. MANOLESCU begs to offer his thanks to his numerous constituents who have favoured him with their support, and to intimate that he has engaged the services of two competent Hair Dressers who are Masters of their profession holding high testimonials, one of whom has the honour of the patronage of HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT. Having also enlarged his premises and made the same thoroughly complete with every appliances for a first class Hair-dressing Saloon in Bombay, a want which has hitherto been much felt, he trusts with care and attention to all orders to meet the same patronage that has hitherto been accorded to him. Amongst 500 Testimonial the following are a few of the names Mr. Manolescu has the honour to have on his Books :—

Earl De Grey.
Major Fergusson.
Major Heyland.
The Hon. S. D. Sassoon.
Lieut.-Col. Holberton.
Major Galloway.
General Mallaby.
Surgeon Major Boustead.
Hon'ble Lepel Griffin.
Hon'ble Justice Pinhey.
F. Bozzoni, Esq.
S. Fachiri, Esq.

No. 42, MEADOW-STREET, FORT.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors,
Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM. has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 2, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS

1, East Street, POONA.

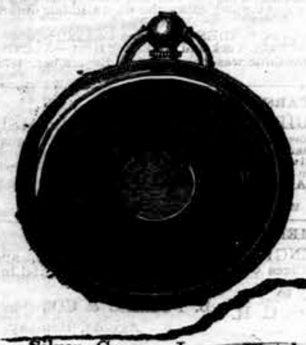
43, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

OPPOSITE THE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER.

WATCHES.

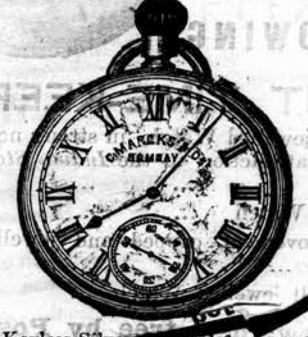
The following Illustrations represent but a very limited variety of our immense assortment of Ladie Gentlemen's Gold and Silver Watches, the durability and excellent time-keeping qualities of which are attested to by hundreds of unsolicited testimonials from s of India.

We guarantee our Watches to last from ten to fifty years, and will exchange any watch not ar of, if retuned to us within a fortnight at the latest.



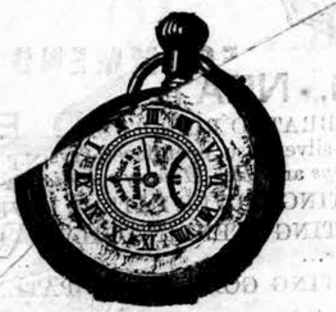
Silver Geneva Lever Watches at Rs. 30 and Rs. 40. English Lever Rs. 75. The above in Gold Rs. 110, Rs. 140, and Rs. 180.

A SAFE INVESTMENT.

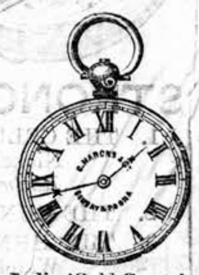


Keyless Silver Crystal-faced lever Watches at Rs. 50 to Rs. 110. The above in Gold Rs. 1 Rs. 245, and Rs. 4

BEST POSSIBLE VALUE FOR MONEY.

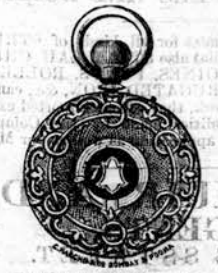


Keyless Silver Half-Hunting lever Watches at Rs. 60 to Rs. 140. The above in Gold Rs. 170 to Rs. 400.



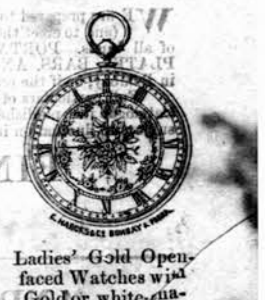
Ladies' Gold, Crystal-faced Watches Rs. 50 to Rs. 160. The same, but the strongest Watch in existence, from Rs. 190 to Rs. 220, with keyless action.

A BEAUTIFUL COMBINATION OF THE ORNAMENTAL AND USEFUL



Ladies' Gold Hunting Watches Rs. 85 to Rs. 200. The same, but with keyless action, Rs. 160 to Rs. 300.

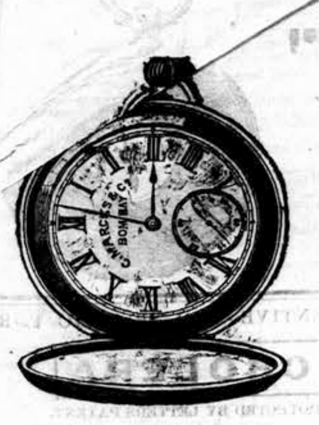
MARVELS OF MINUTE MECHANISM.



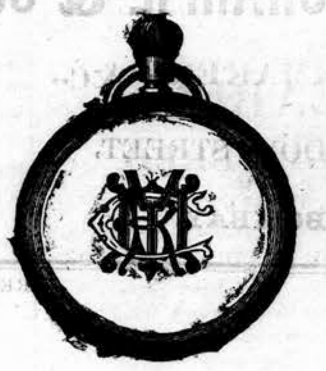
Ladies' Gold Open-faced Watches with Gold or white-enamelled dial, Rs. 60 and Rs. 95. The same with keyless action, Rs. 110 to Rs. 200.

REPAIRS

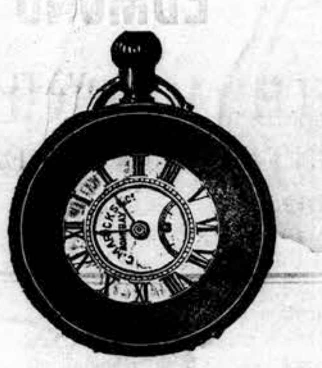
CAREFULLY EXECUTED BY THOROUGHLY TRAINED AND COMPETENT EUROPEAN WORKMEN.



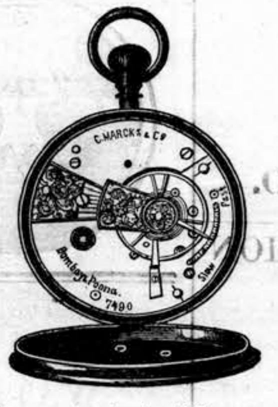
Silver Hunting Keyless lever Watch, a very high class article, Rs. 180. The above in Gold Rs. 375.



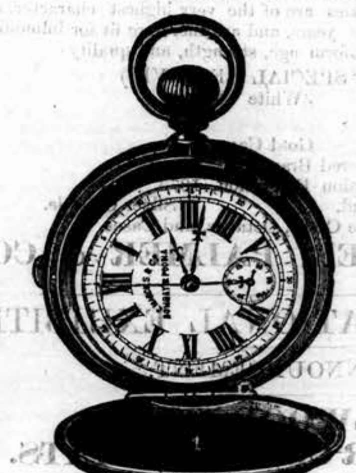
Silver Crystal-faced Keyless lever Watch, undeniably the best time-keeper for the price, Rs. 170. The above in Gold Rs. 340.



Silver Half-Hunting Keyless lever Watch, finest quality, Rs. 185. The above in Gold Rs. 380.



Chronometers in stout Silver cases Rs. 300 and Rs. 350. The above in solid Gold Rs. 425 to Rs. 600.



Chronographs in double Crystal cases with all three actions, Start, Stop and Back to Zero. None equal to this beautiful instrument. Silver Rs. 75 to Rs. 300. Gold Rs. 160 to Rs. 700.

REPAIRS

GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR DONE WITH GREATEST DESPATCH AT FAVOURABLE RATES. TRIAL SOLICITED.

1, East Street, Poona.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY.

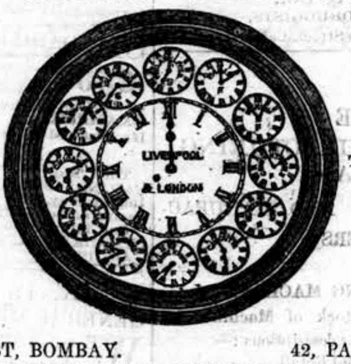
43, Esplanade Road Bombay.

ENGLISH WATCHES AND CLOCKS,

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS,

LUND AND BLOCKLEY,

MAKERS OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY (*RAJABAI*) CLOCK AND CHIMES



TO THE QUEEN-EMPRESS

THE IMPERIAL FAMILY OF RUSSIA,

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

THE ROYAL FAMILY

THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY,

THE ADMIRALTY, &c., &c.

RAMPART ROW, WEST, BOMBAY. 42, PALL MALL, LONDON.

MANUFACTURERS OF KEYLESS HALF CHRONOMETER AND OTHER WATCHES SUITABLE FOR ROUGH WEAR AND ALL CLIMATES, REPEATERS, CHRONOGRAPHS, CLOCK AND PERPETUAL CALENDAR WATCHES.

Swiss Watches by the best Manufacturers Examined and Guaranteed.

Repairs of all kinds executed in Bombay.

LONDON CASH PRICES.

BADHAM, PILE AND COMPANY, LD.

WE are just in receipt of our first Consignment of BLACK and DRAB FELT HATS for the ensuing Season, per P. & O. s.s. Nepaul :—

	Rs.	A.
Black Felt Hats, newest shape, very best quality..............	9	8
Drab do. do.	9	8
Black Felt Hats 2nd quality ...	7	8
Drab do. do. ...	7	8

Terai Hats, Sun Hats, and Helmets of every description by the very best makers.

Ladies' Sun Terai and Riding Hats

Less 10 per Cent. Discount for Cash.

BADHAM, PILE AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND SECUNDERABAD.

DONALD, HENESEY & COUPER,

ENGINEERS & IRON FOUNDERS,

MANUFACTURERS OF CONTRACTORS' & BUILDERS' IRONWORK, CASTINGS & FORGINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

MORTAR MILLS, *FIXED OR PORTABLE.*

ROAD ROLLERS, ALL SIZES,

GIRDERS

TANKS,

ETC.

BRIDGES, IRON ROOFS & FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS, FOR MARKETS, RAILWAY STATIONS, STORES, &c.

IMPORTERS OF ENGINES AND BOILERS, ROLLED BEAMS, MACHINE TOOLS, &c. Always in Stock, ALLEN'S CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS, Howitt's Files and Steel of special quality. PLATS, BARS, RODS, ANGLES, AND TEES. *Corrugated Plates of Guaranteed Quality.* WROUGHT & CAST IRON PIPES, & FITTINGS.

RIPON IRON-WORKS, BOMBAY.

MACHINE DEPOT,

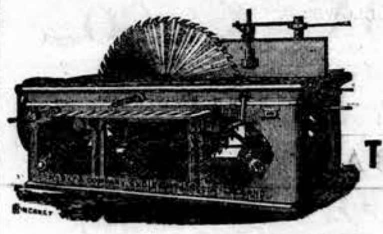
BY

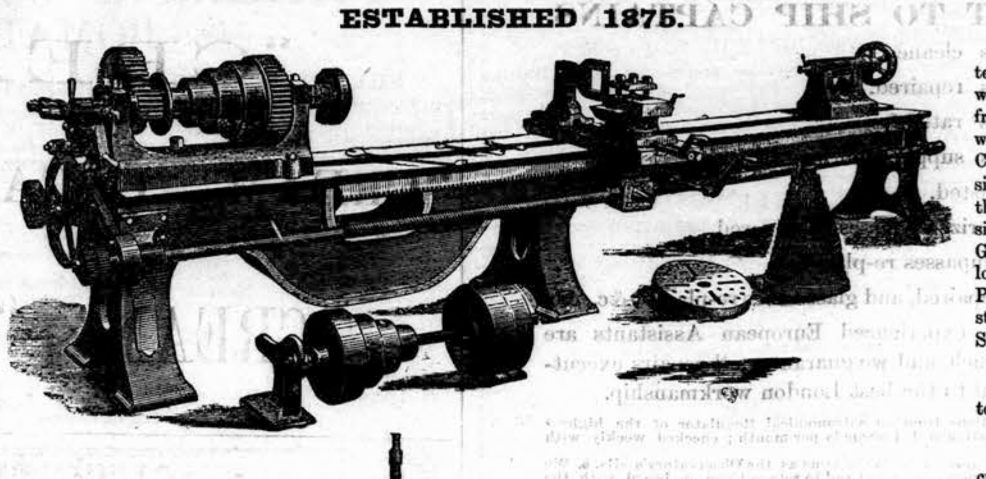
P. D. FRAMJI,

THE LARGEST IMPORTER & COMMISSION AGENT OF MACHINERY,

BABOOLA TANK ROAD, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1875.





WORKSHOP TOOLS.—Lathes, Drilling, Shaping, Plaining, Slotting, Punching, and Shearing Machines.

ENGINES.—Portable, Semifixed, Horizontal. Vertical and Donkey Engines, from 2 to 30 H.P., with latest improvements, and Rider's Patent Hot Air Pumping Engines from ½ to 2 H.P., "a novelty."

FIRE ENGINES.—Manual and Steam Fire Engines of all sizes and Hoses by the eminent makers, Messrs. Merryweather and Sons, London. Agents : Messrs. Forbes & Co., Bombay. Particulars and prices at the Depot.

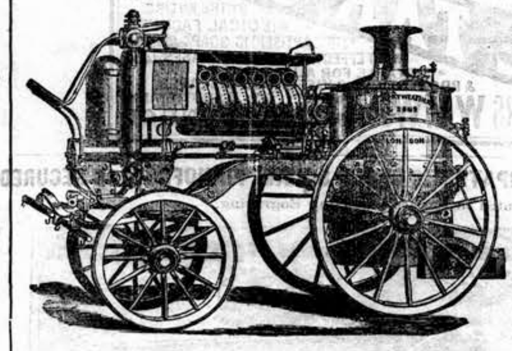
PUMPS.—Lift, Force, Centrifugal, Feed, and direct acting Steam and Fire Pumps, &c.

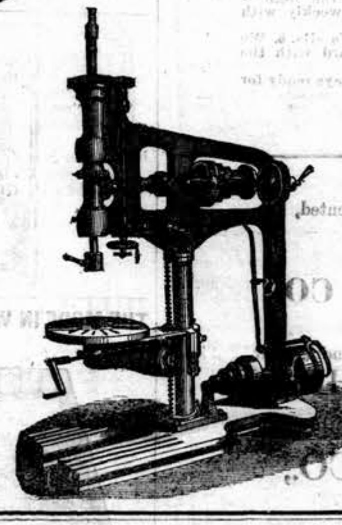
HOISTING MACHINERY.—Hand Cranes, Crabwinches, Westons' Patent Pulley Blocks, Traversing Screw and Hydraulic Jacks, 2 to 20 tons, &c.

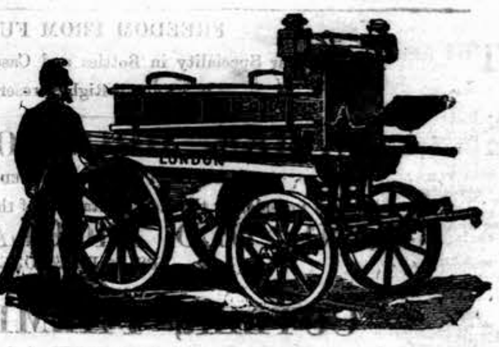
MISCELLANEOUS.—Victoress Patent Kitchen Stoves, from No. 6 to 9, with untensils complete ; Lawn Mowers from 8 in. to 18 in., Corn Mills with latest improvements, Mortar, Chunam and Seed Crushing Mills ; single and double Leather Belting of the best double rolled leather of all sizes ; Saw-Benches, Chaff Cutters, Grindstones with Treadle motion, Bullock Gears, Printing and Lithographic Presses and Stones, Fly Wheels on stands, Pullies, Platform Weighing Scales, and Baling Presses.

GINS.—D. A. Macarthy Patent Cotton Gins, by Messrs. Platt Bros.

P.S.—Orders for Machinery executed throughout Europe and Great Britain through my Agents on the very lowest terms possible.







P. RATANJI,

WATCHMAKER,

10, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,

Has just unpacked an **ELEGANT ASSORTMENT** of the following **PRESENTATION WATCHES** for

CHRISTMAS AND THE NEW YEAR.

GENT'S 18-ct. GOLD HUNTING PERPETUAL WATCH, strong case, highly finished, full-jewelled	...Price	Rs.	450
GENT'S GOLD HUNTING KEYLESS WATCH for PORTRAIT, highly finished (A FIT OBJECT FOR PRESENTATION)	„	„	220
GENT'S GOLD OPEN-FACE do. do. do. ..	„	„	190
GENT'S GOLD SEMI-HUNTING KEYLESS LEVER WATCH, highly finished, engine-turned and full-jewelled	„	„	325
The above Watch in richly engraved case	„	„	350
LADIES' GOLD KEYLESS WATCHES, with horizontal and lever movements, richly enamelled and SET WITH DIAMONDS, VERY SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION, in hunting, semi-hunting and open-face cases	„	„	140 to 200
LADIES' GOLD KEYLESS WATCHES, with horizontal movement, in engine-turned and engraved cases, highly finished	„	„	50 to 200
LADIES' AND GENT'S SILVER KEYLESS AND KEY WINDING WATCHES in a great many varieties	„	„	25 to 75
METAL WATCHES in all varieties	„	„	18 to 85

READ BROTHERS, LONDON THE DOG'S-HEAD BOTTLING.

In The English High Court of Judicature.

THE "BULL DOG'S HEAD" BRAND.

(Bass's Ale & Guinness's Stout.)

READ BROTHERS, of London, request purchasers of heir Bottled Ale and Stout to ask for "THE DOG'S HEAD BRAND" because another, and totally distinct Bottler uses the figure of a Bull Dog, and thus two bottlings of entirely different character may both be called "BULL DOG."

The original "Bull Dog" mark is the registered property of READ BROTHERS, and their bottling still often goes by that name, but the title of "DOG'S HEAD BRAND" is theirs exclusively and is the only one that is protected by the Injunction of the Lords Justices of England.

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY :
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON : GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E. C.—PARIS : Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., Publisher, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA : Messrs. THACKER SPINK and Co.